REGISTERED No. 61—1871.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,328.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, AUGUST 3, 1872. Subscription in Advance { For a Year .....Rs. 42 / For Six Months ...Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	,, 2 8
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line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding.....	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Friday, the 9th August, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. CHINA, (2,010 Tons, and 400 H.P.) Captain C. G. Perkins, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M. in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 12th August, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. BEHAR, (1,723 tons and 200 H.P.), Captain W. E. Dundas, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any Chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before noon, on Friday, the 9th August.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL

S.S. NEERA.

THE Steam-ship NEERA, 2,200 Tons, 300 Horse Power, C. C. Cobern, Commander, will sail for Liverpool via Suez Canal on or about the 7th August.

RATES OF FARE FOR PASSENGERS.

To LIVERPOOL via CANAL, 1st Class...Rs. 500 } Exclusive of
,, SUEZ 1st ,, ... ,, 350 } Wines.

For Freight or Passage apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Rampart Row, 6th July 1872.

WILSON LINE.

LIVERPOOL via SUEZ CANAL.

S.S. HIDALGO, 1,800 TONS.

THIS Fine New Steamer, specially built for the East India Trade, will be DESPATCHED as above early in SEPTEMBER.

The accommodation is amidships and well ventilated. The Cabins contain only two or three berths each, so that overcrowding will be avoided. A Surgeon and a Stewardess are carried.

FARES, EXCLUDING OF WINES, &c.

FIRST CLASS TO LIVERPOOL .....Rs. 500
,, SUEZ..... ,, 300

For further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

1st August 1872.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co, GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA and BOMBAY
on the 24th, on the 1st
of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£4	Including Wines.
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Alexandria	39	25	9-10	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles(transhipment at Genoa)...	52	35	14-10	Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Next Steamers from Bombay :—

PERSIA, on THURSDAY, 1st August 1872.
INDIA, on SUNDAY, 1st September 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

OILS, PAINTS, COLOURS, & VARNISHES

of the celebrated Brand of
BLUNDELL, SPENCE & CO.,
London,—England.

Spurious goods being constantly offered in the Bazaars purporting to be ours and bearing fraudulent imitations of our Trade Marks and Labels, Dealers and others are hereby cautioned against trading in same, and Consumers are requested to communicate any complaints to the Undersigned, our Sole Agents in the East.

BLUNDELL, SPENCE & Co.,
Agents HUGH D. FISHER & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, opposite Custom House.

All goods bear our name with Trade Mark, a Crown in a Garter enclosing 3 Crowns and a Dagger, and can be obtained of all respectable dealers.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,

WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER, AND OPTICIAN.

BY APPOINTMENT

To their Excellencies the VICEROY of India, LORD and LADY NAPIER of MAGDALA and the Lt. GOVERNOR of the PUNJAB, and the MAHARAJAHS of JEYPORE CASHMERE, and GWALIOR.

Hummum Street .....Bombay.
Argyll House .....Simla.
East Street .....Poona.

Orders for Up-country not accompanied with Remittance will not be attended to.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON.

TIME-PIECES.

"OEIL-DE-BŒUF,"
HANGING EXCELLENT TIME-KEEPERS.
PATENT LEVER.
EIGHT DAY.

"SKELETON,"
WITH GLASS DOME AND STAND.
EIGHT DAY.

"MARINE,"
VERY SERVICEABLE.

CLOCKS AND TIME-PIECES

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION TO BE HAD AT
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.'s,
Elphinstone Circle.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right to advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the Public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business, on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business

And as nearly All Travellers arriving in India now land at Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destination, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "BombayGazette" Press.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 3rd inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a large quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods.

A lot of valuable Coral Jewellery, consisting of brooches with pendants, earrings, crosses, bracelets, beads for necklace, necklet and pendant, brooches and earrings of lava of Mount Vesuvius, and bell cameos, gentlemen's tie pins, solitaires, studs, and watch charms.

A few Copying Presses with stands, and a few articles of Blackwood Furniture.

AT 1 P.M.

A light double-seated Phaeton with a Bay Horse and Harness.

A pair of serviceable Grey Horses.

A handsome Australian Chestnut Horse, quiet in single and double Harness.

A Grey Arab Horse.

A handsome Bay Arab Horse, Hector, winner of several races, a perfect charger, height over 14-3.

(If not previously disposed of by private contract.)

An English-built nice light and fashionable shaped four-seated Phaeton in good order with a pair of serviceable and fast Chestnut well matched Horses and harness complete.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Fore lainware, a handsome English built Light Cab Phaeton by Ness, an Office Brougham, a powerful Grey Horse, &c., at No. 3, Clare Road, Byculla.

On TUESDAY, the 13th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his Residence, at the above-mentioned place, the valuable Household Furniture, Carriage, Horse, &c., the property of E. Hingley, Esq., changing residence.

Notice Catalogues, and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

(The Property of a Gentleman gone Home.)

A Semi-Grand Piano, by the celebrated makers John Brinsmead and Sons, in excellent condition.

A Rob Roy Canoe with sail, complete.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 3rd August 1872.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 5th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms—

7 Cases Blue, Orange, and White Prints.
5 B. les Grey Shirtings.
4 ditto Grey Dhotys.
8 Cases Coloured Prints.
4 ditto T Red Prints.
3 ditto White Lappets.
1 Mahogany Square Pianoforte, by Broadwood.

A few articles of Plateware, comprising 4 complete beefsteak dishes with handles, Pickle Frame, Teapot, Milk Jug and Sugar Basin.

AT 2 P.M., PRECISELY.

4 Surat Goats, one with Kid.

SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. have received instructions from the Assignee in possession to sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY next, the 5th August, at 1 P.M., the Office Furniture, &c., &c., of the late Mr. J. Cleary, Solicitor, on the premises, Apollo House, comprising iron safes, folding screen, clock, map of India, writing tables, desks, chairs, benches, copying press, cupboard, books, papers, &c., &c. The sale will extend to the right, title and interest of the Assignee, and of the deceased in and to the said property.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

1 Hogiklin saddle, and bridle almost new, 1 set of Photographic Apparatus complete in good order, the Camera is from Ross, and 1 Outdoor Photographic Tent with Orange glass.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 3rd August 1872.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CRICKET.—The MATCH, ENGLISH versus SCOTCH and IRISH, will COMMENCE at 2 P.M., PUNCTUALLY, TO-DAY.

THOS. H. MOORE,
Honorary Secretary.

3rd August 1872.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (Limited) grant LOANS and CASH CREDITS on approved PERSONAL and other SECURITIES on the usual Terms.

Loans on Personal Securities, repayable by Monthly Instalments, must be covered by a Life Policy.

For further particulars apply to the MANAGER at DELHI.

NOTICE.—It is hereby notified, that the Undersigned did, on the 1st instant, PAY to HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY in Bombay the SUM of RUPEES 10,000, being the THIRTY-SEVENTH MONTHLY INSTALMENT of the first FIFTEEN LAC LOAN with interest; and also the SUM of RUPEES 14,6 0, being the THIRTY-SEVENTH MONTHLY INSTALMENT of the VEHAR WATER WORKS DEBT; and RUPEES 9,840, being the FIFTH INSTALMENT on account of the NEW LOAN of Rupees 15 Lacs, aggregating Rupees 49,440.

J. B. PEILE,
Acting Municipal Commissioner.

Bombay, Municipal Commissioner's Office, 2nd August 1872.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ecclesiastical Side.

In the matter of Letters of Administration with the Will annexed of ADHIAROO COWASJEE DORABJEE MEHELA SAKLATWALLA, late of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, deceased.

NANABHOY BURJORJEE SAKLATWALLA.....Applicant.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an application for Letters of Administration with the Will annexed of (Adhiaroo) Cowasjee Dorabjee Mehela Saklatwalla, deceased, has been made to the Ecclesiastical Registrar of the High Court by the applicant abovenamed : the surviving Executor and Executrix of said Will having renounced Probate. All persons concerned therein are apprized thereof.—Dated this 2nd August 1872.

RIMINGTON, HORE, AND LANGLEY,
Applicant's Proctors

BREECH-LOADING, EXPRESS, AND OTHER RIFLES.

FOR ELEPHANT, TIGER, or ANTELOPE SHOOTING, made on every approved principle of action from 25 guineas, shooting guaranteed equal to any make of rifle, no matter how high the price charged.

Licensee for the manufacture of every Patent Breech-loader of repute in the market.

G. E. LEWIS, Gunmaker and Contractor for every kind of Military Arms, 32 and 33, Lower Loveday-street, Birmingham, England. Established 1850.

A remittance or order on English Banker must accompany order.

Breech-Loading Double Pistols, 12, 16, 25, or 450-bore, 30 guineas per pair. Rifled on Henry's patented express principle. Sporting (Shot) Breech-Loaders from £15 10s., Central-Fire or Pin.

KEROSINE OIL LAMPS ;
with double or single wicks ;
a handsome selection just received.

TREBLY REFINED KEROSINE OIL
in bottles or original tins.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

JOYCE'S

SPORTING AMMUNITION.

ESTABLISHED 1820.

The attention of Sportsmen is invited to the following Ammunition, of the best quality now in general use throughout England, India, and the Colonies.

TREBLE WATERPROOF CENTRAL FIRE
PERCUSSION CAPS.
Chemically-prepared Cloth and Felt Gun Wadding.
JOYCE'S GAS-TIGHT CARTRIDGES,
For Pin-fire and Central-fire Breech-loading Guns.
Wire Cartridges for killing Game at long distances.
AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF SPORTING AMMUNITION.
Sold by all Gunmakers and Dealers in Gunpowder.

FREDERICK JOYCE & CO.,
Patentees and Manufacturers.
57, UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT or ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium, and large.

WILKINSON'S BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public Speakers and Vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

WILKINSON'S STOMACHIC AND LIVER PILLS.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c., arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium, and large.

They require no change of diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla with the greatest success.

Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.

BOMBAY :

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort. Poona.

And of the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

CAUTION.

BETTS'S PATENT CAPSULES.

The Public are respectfully cautioned that BETTS'S Patent Capsules are being infringed.

BETTS'S name is upon every Capsule he makes for the leading Merchants at Home and Abroad,
and he is the ONLY INVENTOR and SOLE MAKER in the United Kingdom.

Manufactories :—1, Wharf-road, City-road, London, and Bordeaux, France.

NOTICES.

THEATRE ROYAL,
GRANT ROAD.

SATURDAY, 3RD AUGUST.

The BOMBAY DRAMATIC SOCIETY have the honour to announce that they will appear as above, assisted by talented LADY ARTISTES in

JOHN COURTNEY'S ADMIRED DOMESTIC DRAMA,

TIME TRIES ALL,

TO BE FOLLOWED BY CHAS. SELBY'S SCREAMING FARCE,

THE BOOTS AT THE SWAN.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle.....Rs. 4 | Gallery .....Rs. 2
Stalls ..... ,, 3 | Pit..... ,, 1

Box Plan and Tickets for Circle and Stalls at Messrs. Soondy, Breslauer, & Co.

LEWIS' GRAND DRAMATIC COMPANY
WILL SHORTLY ARRIVE.

SEASON TICKETS AT SOONDY, BRESLAUER, & Co.

WE have THIS DAY established ourselves here as GENERAL MERCHANTS and COMMISSION AGENTS.

HUGH D. FISHER & Co.

Elphinstone Circle, opposite to the Custom House,
Bombay, 1st July 1872.

NOTICE.—Any person indebted to, or having claims against the ESTATE of the late Capt. GORDON FORBES BIRDWOOD, (Bombay Staff Corps), Superintendent of Police, Surat, is requested to communicate with the undersigned within one month from this date.

JOHN MILES, Lieut.-Col.,
President Committee of Adjustment.

Surat, 30th July 1822.

NOTICE.—TENDERS are invited for the CONSTRUCTION of a MASONRY BRIDGE of seven Arches sixty feet Span each, across the Moota River at Poona.

Plans and Specifications can be seen at the Executive Engineer's Office, Poona and Kirkee, up to the 30th August 1872, inclusive, the latest date for the receipt of tenders.

A. U. H. FINCH, Lieut.-Col., R.E.,
Acting Executive Engineer, P. & K.

Poona, 18th July 1872.

MISSION BAZAAR.—A SALE of FANCY and other ARTICLES will be held, under the patronage of HIS EXCELLENCY SIR PHILIP WODEHOUSE, Governor of Bombay, and the Hon. Mrs. DEANE, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 6th and 7th of August, in the Assembly Rooms, No. 42, Native Infantry Lines, Poona.

The Proceeds are to be devoted to the Funds of the FREE CHURCH MISSION ORPHAN GIRLS' SCHOOL.

The Band of His Excellency the Governor will be in attendance.

Hours of Sale from 11 A.M. till Dusk.

Poona, 24th July 1872.

THE LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA (Limited) are prepared to SELL, on TERMS likely to meet the views of Investors, the undermentioned PROPERTY :

AT BOMBAY.

A piece of Ground measuring 20,412 square yards, together with the partially built bungalow, out-houses, fruit trees, &c., standing thereon, situate on the sea side at Breach Candy.

If desired, a portion of the purchase money may remain on mortgage for a time at a moderate rate of Interest, or arrangements can be made for payment by as many as TEN ANNUAL INSTALMENTS.

For further particulars apply at the Bank's Office in Bombay.

BROACH COTTON COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND at the rate of RUPEES ONE HUNDRED PER SHARE (10 PER CENT.) will be PAID to Registered Shareholders, on and after MONDAY, the 5th instant, on production of Share Certificates.

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 1st August 1872.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

BOMBAY OMNIBUS COMPANY,
Khetwady Road, No. 141.

CARRIAGES of all description, with or without Horses ; also SINGLE HORSES and PAIRS, may be HIRED at a MODERATE CHARGE. Agreement made by the month at reduced rates. Horses shod under the supervision of a practical Farrier. Orders will be received at the Premises, Khetwady, by Mr. BURDETT, Manager, or at No. 2, Ash Lane, Fort.

FOR CHARGES, SEE CARD CIRCULARS.

FOR SALE, One MAIL PHAETON and Pair of young Australian HORSES.

THE TELEGRAPH DESPATCH AND INTELLIGENCE COMPANY, LIMITED, with which is incorporated THE LOMBARD TELEGRAPHIC NEWS AGENCY.

Chief Offices : 2, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON.

PASSENGERS' TELEGRAMS.

Passengers can Telegraph their arrival at Home, together with any Casualty, Birth, or Death arising on the Voyage, to their Friends in India, upon pre-payment of the following Rates, and Registering their Names, either at the Company's Offices (as above) or to their Authorised Agents at Southampton, Liverpool, &c. :—

FOR A MESSAGE TO

BOMBAY.....	Rs.	10	8
CALCUTTA.....		10	8
MADRAS		10	8
CEYLON, AND ALL PARTS OF INDIA		12	0

AGENTS.

NEW YORK—The Wall Street Financial and Commercial Bureau.

CALCUTTA.—Messrs. J. P. Livermore & Co., 4, Wellesley Place.

BOMBAY.—Office, 5, Armenian Lane.

Other Ports will shortly be announced.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

FOUR PER CENT. PERPETUAL DEBENTURE STOCK GUARANTEED BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE IN COUNCIL FOR INDIA.

The NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, Bombay, is now prepared to RECEIVE OFFERS for this STOCK in SUMS of £100 or any multiple thereof, at par.

The Stock is irredeemable, and the interest of four per cent. per annum is perpetual. It is guaranteed by the Secretary of State in Council for India, and is payable half yearly on 1st January and 1st July IN STERLING, the Warrants being posted direct to the holders of the Stock.

At the present rates of Sterling Exchange this Stock yields a little over 4 per cent. Interest, and (the Interest being payable in Sterling) makes a good Investment for people retiring to England. The £20 Shares of the Original Five per Cent. Stock of the E. B. R. Company stand at present in Calcutta at Rs. 240 per Share.

Applications should be accompanied by remittances made payable to "The National Bank of India," when a Provisional Receipt will be issued, pending the arrival of the Stock Certificates.

Bombay, 31st July 1872.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 655 of 1868.

SHA VUKHUTCHUND LUCKMICHUND, Executor of the last Will and Testament of PARVUTEEBAI, Hindoo widow, late of Bombay, deceased, Hindoo, residing at Bhoolehswur Street, outside the Fort, in the Island of Bombay ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

The Hon'ble LYTTELTON HOLYOAKE BAYLEY, Her Majesty's Advocate General at Bombay, residing at Malabar Hill, outside the Fort, in the Island of Bombay ; VALLABHOY LULLUBHOY, Hindoo, residing at Bhowadá Street, and VIZIALL GOCULDASS, also Hindoo, residing at the same Street, in the Island of Bombay ; and ORAH ABDOOL RAHIM MALLICKJEE, of Bombay, Mahomedan inhabitant, residing at Bhoosarian Bagh, outside the Fort, in Bombay, aforesaid.....Defendants

Pursuant to the Orders made in the above Suit, dated respectively the 2nd day of February 1869, the 11th day of September 1871, the 6th day of November 1871, the 5th day of February 1872, and the 25th day of April 1872, the following IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, before CHARLES PHILIP COOPER, Esq., Acting Commissioner of the High Court of Bombay, at his Office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of August 1872, at the hour of 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

LOT 1.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Vukhutchund Luckmichund, executor of Parvuteebai, deceased, the Hon'ble the Advocate General, Vallabhoy Lullubhoy, and Viziall Gocouldass, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of land, with the messuages and building thereon standing, with the appurtenances, situate on the east side of Borah Bazar Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba containing by admeasurement seven gunthas and six-tenths of a square yard or thereabouts, subject to the annual payment of quit and ground rent, amounting to Rs. 1-3-10, payable to the Government of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 580 and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 66, and bounded as follows :—On the north by the house of Dwarkadass Yuswonjee, on the south by the house of Josee Naya Dhurrumsey, on the east by the house of Vukhutchund Luckmichund, and on the west by the said Borah Bazar Street, and which said land, messuage, and building are now and have been for some years past in the occupation of Kessowjee Nursey and others.

LOT 2.

All the estate and interest of the above named Vukhutchund Luckmichund, executor of Parvuteebai, deceased, the Hon'ble the Advocate General, and Orah Abdool Rahim Mullickjee, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of land, with the messuage building thereon standing, with the appurtenances, situate on the east side of the Bazar Gate Street, in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba, containing by admeasurement 164 and five-tenths of a square yard or thereabouts, subject to the annual payment of quit and ground rent, amounting to Rs. 2-7-6, payable to the Government of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 579 and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 65, and bounded as follows : that is to say, on or towards the north by the house of Vallabhoy Lullubhoy, widow of Vuseonji Jewraj, deceased, on or towards the south by the house of Thacker Canjee Khetsee, on or towards the east by Bazar Gate Street, on or towards the west by the houses of Vukhutchund Luckmichund and Josee Naya Dhurrumsey, and which said land, messuages, and buildings are now and have been for some years past in the occupation of the said Vukhutchund Luckmichund.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the Office of the said Acting Commissioner ; and at the Office of Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND, and PEILE, Attorneys for the Defendant, the Hon'ble the Advocate General, Graham's Buildings, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort ; and at the Office of Messrs. MACFARLANE and SKIPSEY, Attorneys for the abovenamed Defendants, Vallabhoy Lullubhoy and Vizlall Gocouldass, No. 5, Apollo Street ; and at the Office of Mr. H. E. HOPE, Attorney for the abovenamed Defendant, Abdool Rahim Mullickjee.—Dated this 11th day of July 1872.

C. P. COOPER,
Acting Commissioner.

NOTICES.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled, the Trustees and Mortgages' Powers Act 1866, NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons being Creditors of, or otherwise having Claims against, the Estate of GEORGE DAVEY, late of Lanowlee, near Poona, in the Presidency of Bombay, a Partner in the firm of Davey, I. P. Railway Company, who died at Lanowlee aforesaid, on the 13th day of July 1871, Letters of Administration with Will annexed to whose Estate and Effects were on the 16th day of July 1872 granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to CHARLES PEILE of Bombay, Gentleman, are required on or before the 19th day of August 1872 to send to Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND, and PEILE, Attorneys to the said Administrator, at their Office, Graham's Buildings, Parsee Bazaar Street, the particulars of their Claims upon or against the said Estate, and that at the expiration of such last mentioned period the said Administrator will proceed to distribute the Assets of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard to the Claims of which he shall then have notice and no other.

All persons indebted to the said Estate, or having property of the said deceased in their hands, are hereby required to pay or account for such debts or property to the said Administrator without delay.—Dated this 19th day of July 1872.

HEARN, CLEVELAND, & PEILE,
Attorneys, Bombay.

NOW READY—PRICE ONE SHILLING.

THE ST. JAMES' MAGAZINE
AND
UNITED EMPIRE REVIEW.
FOR
JULY, 1872.

The Debate on the Colonies.
The Cravens of Cravenscroft. By the author of "The Tenants of Moor Lodge."
A Nosegay of Translations. By Sir John Bowring. No. V.
Shadows of Old London. No. I. By S. R. Townshend Mayer.
Paul Maxwell's Cases.
A Sultry Noon. By Colin Rae Brown.
The Adventures of Three Englishmen and Three Russians in South Africa. *With 3 Illustrations.*
"Looking Back." By W. W. Fenn.
The Secret of a Good Life. A Sketch.
Miss Dorothy's Charge. By the Author of "My Daughter Elinor," "Miss Van Kortland," &c. *With Illustration.*
An Indian Prince and his British Ally. By James Hutton.
The Lonely Life. By L. Knatchbull-Hugessen.
Obituary of the Month.

LONDON.
SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON LOW, & SEARLE, 188, FLEET STREET, E.C.

CURSETJEE COWASJEE, WATCHMAKER to the G. I. P. RAILWAY, No. 11, Meadow Street, has lately RECEIVED from last MAIL—

Silver English Watches by Charles J. Hill, Silver Swiss Watches by John Barrell, Silver Swiss Repeaters by John Barrell, Gold Swiss Watches by John Barrell, inside Moon Days and Dates, second independent.

Silver and Gold Keyless Watches, by different Makers, both for Ladies and Gentlemen.

Soldiers' Watches, Musical Boxes, Snuff-Box with Singing Bird, Gold Ear-rings, Lockets, and Chain, warranted 9 carats to 18 carats. Warranted fine silver Chain. Repairs of all kinds, undertaken and completed at the shortest notice possible.

American Octagon Clocks and Watches. Time-piece, warranted for one year.

A set of exquisitely-worked Coral Jewellery for Ball-dress, consisting of Bracelet, Brooch, Necklace, and Coronet, &c., now on view at the shop of the Undersigned, to be sold very cheap.

Orders from Up-country Stations punctually attended to, it accompanied with remittance.

CURSETJEE COWASJEE,
Watchmaker to the G. I. P. Railway Company.

MESSRS. RAMCHUNDER MAHADEO & Co.,
OLD COMMISSARIAT BUILDINGS,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,

BEG respectfully to invite the attention of MERCHANTS, ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS, and the Public in general to their large Stock of MOULMEIN TEAK, Squared Logs and Scantlings, Boards, Planks, &c., of various sizes.

GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON SHEETS, of different sizes and gauges.
RIDGE CAPPINGS.
MILLED SHEET LEAD, of different weights.
PERFORATED ZINC SHEETS.

Indents executed for all descriptions of Building Materials and forwarded to Outstations.

Every article supplied guaranteed to be of the best quality and at market rates.

Orders from Outstations will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

MONSOON SEASON.

WATERPROOF CLOTHING.

THE BEST QUALITY DRAB VULCANISED NAINSOOK.

COATS.		CAPS.		LEGGINGS.	
Cash.	Credit.	Cash.	Credit.	Cash.	Credit.
Rs. 15-5	Rs. 17-0	Rs. 3-12	Rs. 4-4	Rs. 4-8	Rs. 5-4

ENTIRE SUIT.

Cash.	Credit.
Rs. 22-0.	Rs. 25-0.

WATERPROOF INVERNESS CAPES.

Cash.	Credit.
Rs. 20-0	Rs. 23-0.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY.

SHIRTS FOR THE RAINS.

FITTING WITH PRECISION AND EASE.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
OXFORD CLOTH.—A fresh supply of this comfortable and absorbing material, in all shades of colour, cool and shrinkless, well adapted for Sportsmen and those actively engaged, and for general wear at this Season.....	each	6 8	7 8
Silk and Wool : the best and thinnest made, well shrunk, neat, Plain and Fancy colours.....	each	9 0	10 0
	Six	52 0	58 0
Flannel, pure Saxony, Plain and Fancy Woven Colours ; the best quality	each	8 8	9 8
	Six	49 0	56 0
Spun Silk : Woven colours, perfectly fast	each	11 8	13 0
	Six	67 0	75 0
French Printed Cambrics, fast colours, with Collars attached	each	...	...
	Six	28 0	31 8
Long Cloth : fine Linen Fronts, &c.....	Six	28 0	31 8
Long Cloth Cambric Front and Cuffs.....	Six	22 8	25 0
Printed Cambric, a good useful Shirt, with Collars attached, neat striped pattern.....	Six	12 8	25 0
Dress, French Embroidered Fronts	from	7 0	8 0

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
SHIRT-MAKERS.

SLEEPING SUITS FOR THE RAINS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
The Celebrated Oxford Cloth.....	10 0	11 8
Silk and Wool, thoroughly shrunk.....	17 8	19 8
Wove Flannel do. do.	17 0	19 0
Spun Silk	23 0	26 0

ASQUITH AND COMPANY.

SUPERIOR ENGLISH HOSIERY.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Gent's Fine Cotton Socks	per doz.	11 0	12 8
,, Fancy Colours ,, ...		12 8	14 0
,, Neat Stripes		12 8	14 0
,, Super Fancy Stripes		16 8	18 8
,, Balbriggan		17 0	20 0
,, Lisle Thread.....		21 0	24 0
Gent's Pure Merino Socks		16 0	18 0
,, Fine Ribbed, plain Colours		16 0	18 8
,, Super Fancy Colours		18 0	20 0
Knickerbockers, Fine Ribbed	per pair	4 12	5 8
for Stout ,, ...	,,	5 12	6 8
Sportsmen Best quality			
Bathing Drawers	per pair	2 0	2 4
BANIANS { Pure Merino	half doz.	19 0	21 0
{ Super ,, ...	,,	24 0	27 0
{ Silk and Merino	,,

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

Some inquiry for Mofussil and Port Canning shares. Little doing in other shares.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Nr. of Shares	Nomi. value ₹ sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	90
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,475 nl.
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	730
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	216‖
15,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,220 nl.
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China	325 nl.
40,000	281‖	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	175 nl.
37,000	250	125	Nil.	National Bank of India	117
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	480

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	218·3·0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	233
.....	£25	109·1·0	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	124
.....	£20	43·10·2	do.	Ditto	
.....	£100	1,00	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£18	196·5·1	do.	Do. New Shares	225

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	2,000	all	Rs. 75	Colaba Land Co	1,530
8,000	150	all		Frere Land & Pier Co, Ld.	118
750	2,000	2,000	31p.s.	Mazagon Land	845
6,000	1,000	all	Nil.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	425

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	225p.	Akbar Cotton Press Co	2,215
200	2,000	1,100	75do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	1,060
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co	310
150	12,000	11,000	200do	Apollo Press Co	8,000
200	5,000	all	215do	Bombay Press Co	2,175
200	500	all	55do.	Do New	550
350	1,000	1,000	...	Broach Cotton Co	1,020
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	1,100
800	1,880	all	40 *	Colaba Press Co	6,800
350	2,000	all	200 *	East India Press Co	3,100
150	8,500	all	350 *	Fort Press Co	8,000
300	2,000	1,800	30 pc	Framji Cowasji Press Co	1,060
300	1,000	all	200 pc	French Press Co	800
200	6,000	6,000	228 pc	Hydraulic Press Co	2,060
250	5,000	1,467	75 pc	Imperial Press Co	1,050
200	5,000	2,000	100 pc	Kurrachee Press Co	1,100
200	400	350	60 pc	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	625
120	2,500	all	250 pc	Prince of Wales Press	2,450
100	1,000	750		Scind and Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,020
150	2,000	all	Nil.	Tinnevelly Press Co	650
225	2,000	1,000	250*	Victoria Press, Madras	1,225

* Per share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	150p.s.	Albert Mills Co	1,500
600	1,250	all	50p.s	Alexandra Spinning	1,230
500	2,500	all	140*	Alliance Spinning	2,530
100	5,000	all	...	Bombay	2,525
900	1,000	all	20*	Bombay United	870
600	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	230
750	2,000	all	200p.s	Dhurumsey Spinning	2,250
750	2,000	all	200p.s	Great Eastern	1,950
2,500	1,000	all	140p.s	Manockji Petit's	1,010
900	1,000	all	70 pc	Morarjee Spinning	1,030
800	2,500	all	225*	Oriental	2,510
600	2,500	2,400	216p.s	Royal	1,900

* Per share for the half-year

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	75 pc	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,310
20,000	50	all	4‖ p ct	Bombay Gas Company	55
500	2,000	300	21 pc	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	175
1,000	50	all	2 pc	Mechanics B'ld'gs Co.	32
2,000	500	all	40 pc	Preacher & Co	400 x4
3,000	250	all	6 pc.	Vigras Patent Slip Co	50

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
.....	500	95	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	8
.....	95	19‖	... Do.	China	1
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank	1
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
.....	200	70‖	May '67	Royal Bank	2

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 10 13/16d.
London Banks ...	6 months' sight ...	1s. 11‖d. to 3/16d.
Do. Credits ...	6 Do. do. ...	1s. 11‖d.
Do. Documents.	6 Do. do. ...	1s. 11‖d
Calcutta	At sight	100‖
Do.	30 days' sight	100
Do.	60 Do. do. ...	99 3/16
Madras	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight	99‖
China	60 Do. do. ...	224

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-8 to 10-9
Bank of England	10-12
Carolus	200
American Dollars	222
Five- Franc Pieces	2 2‖
Bar Silver	107
Gold Leaf	16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	15-13-6 to 16-4
Australian Gold ... 100 touch	16-13-6 to 16-4
Government Securities	5 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 „

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-ha per cent	...112‖ to 112‖
New Transfer Loan of Four & half per cent. of 1872	...104‖
Four per cent	...101‖ to 102
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan) ...	...106
Five per cent Debenture Loan, 1895-97	...103‖
5 years' Debenture Loans	...100‖
10 years' do. do.	...105
5 years' do. do.	...103
Six per cent Municipal Loan House Rate ...	...112
Do. Do. Market Rate ...	...112
New French Loan 5 per cent (2 f. 50 c.) of 1871	... 91
New French Loan (fully paid-up)	... 91
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond. 119‖	

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 27th July 1872.

	Open 1,266‖ Miles. Rs. a. p.
Coaching	70,579 11 4
Merchandize	84,377 2 11
Electric Telegraph	674 0 6
Earth Trains	612 8 0
Total Rs.	1,56,143 6 9
Corresponding week last year open 1,266‖ miles ... Total Rs ...	2,11,492 14 7
Decrease Rs.	55,349 7 10

CALCUTTA.—29TH JULY.

The following transactions were reported:—

In Government Securities—

4 to 5 cents. at Rs. 104-7 and 104-8, and small sums at 2 to 4 annas higher.

4½ per cents. of 1872 at Rs. 104-4, and small sums at Rs. 104-6 to 104-8.

5½ per cents. a large amount, at Rs. 112-4

In shares—

Bank of Bengal shares at Rs. 1,475.

National Bank shares at Rs. 115 and 116.

Agra Bank shares at Rs. 100.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—2ND AUGUST.

London ..	Cotton ... ... Cases ... ... Seeds	No ship.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton ... Wooden Ships ... Myrabolns & Coir bills Seeds	£2 0s. 0d. £1 17s. 6‖. £1 17s. 6‖. £1 10s. 0d.
Havre ...	Cotton ... ... Coffee	No ship.
Overland ... Steamers		£2 10s. 0‖. to £2 13s. 6‖.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 7s. 6‖. to £2 12s. 6‖.
China ...	Steamer Cotton ... Opium ... Sailing Ships ...	Rs. 7 to 8 per bale. Rs. 25 to 30 per chest Rs. 45 per bale nominal
Calcutta ... Salt		Rs. 5 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 17 to 18 and Calcutta Port charges.
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

ARRIVAL.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
2	Ethiopia (s)	Sanders	Kurrachee, July 30.

DEPARTURE.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
2	Orissa (s)	Shallard	Aden and Suez.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Behar, to China, &c.

Ship Marian Moore, to Calcutta.

Brig Keerata Roodrin, to Cochin and Colombo.

HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

July 30	Meinam (s)	Gauvain	Galle, July 23.
	Abyssinia (s)	Gray	Moulmein, July 22.
	Rattlesnake	Nacoda	Galle, July 14.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

July 30	Arabia (s)	... ...	Rangoon.

DEPARTURE.

July 29	Gauntlet	... ...	Calcutta.

STEAMER REPORT.

Galle, 2nd August, 8-26 A.M.—Mail steamer from Bombay signalled.

DAILY IMPORTS.—2ND AUGUST.

FROM LONDON.

James Livesay, 88 casks beer, and 29 boxes brandy, Bolton & Co.; 50 cases brandy, and 52 cases sherry, King King, & Co.; 18 packages Papers, Byramjee Shapoorjee & Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Esperance, 10 cases butter, Eakhoy Tyebally; 25 cases brandy Framjee Adunjee; 100 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Cowasjee Sons; 130 cases brandy, Ratanshaw Ardaseer Parukh; 50 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Manockjee.

FROM GENOA.

Persia (s), 1 case medicine, The London Asiatic and American Co.

FROM CONSTANTINOPLE.

Arcturus (s), 1 parcel cigars, A. C. Gumpert & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—2ND AUGUST.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Flying Venus, 100 bales cotton, John Campbell & Co.

Morning Light, 90 bales rags, S. S. Narrelwala; 199 bales rags, Runchordas Khoosal.

Euxine, 51 bales cotton, Heerjee Clutterbhoy.

Neera (s), 2,000 bundles coir yarn, Sconderdass Mooljee; 200 bales cotton, Wallace & Co.; 54 bales cotton, Becherdass Ambaidass; 1 bale wool, Jaitha Treecom; 22 bales wool, Gowabhoy Samjee; 78 bales wool, Mooljee Jaitha & Co.; 104 bags wheat, 3 bales cotton, and 48 bales wool, Finlay, Scott & Co.; 40 bales wool, Cullianjee Pitamber.

Arethusa (s), 12 bundles hides, Abdool Rahim Jeevabhoy; 32 bundles hides, Dhunjeebhoy Asperaingee.

FOR LONDON.

Orissa (s), pieces E. teeth, Khimjee Ramjee; pieces E. teeth, Nursee Kessowjee & Co.

Neera (s), 10 boxes silk, Nursee Kessowjee & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Behar (s), 10 chests M. opium, E. D. Sassoon.

Himalaya (s), 50 bales cotton, Tarachand Gun-handas.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Behar (s), 10 chests M. opium, Jairaj Peerboy; 7 chests M. opium, Jooravermul Dulsookroy; 12 chests M. opium, Chineyram Jusrajee.

SALES AND PURCHASES.

The undermentioned sales were reported to have been effected by European firms yesterday:—

PIECE GOODS.			Rs. A.P.
500 pieces Grey Shirtings	40 inch 39 yds. 8‖ lbs.		5 9 6
200 „	W. Mulls No. 6,000 40 „	20 „	7 2 0
200 „	„ No. 6,500 40 „	20 „	7 8 0
200 „	„ No. 7,000 40 „	20 „	7 14 0
7 00,000 „	Grey Goods	8‖ lbs.	

COTTON.

The Market closed dull, with prices drooping. There were during the day very few purchasers, consequently no transactions of importance came to our notice.

YARNS.

3,000 lbs. Mule, No. 40	... As. 11‖
4,500 lbs. „ „ 40	... „ 13‖
3,000 lbs. Orange „ 30-6/7	... „ 15
1,500 lbs. Turkey Red, No. 40	... „ 21‖

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH

OFFICE—2ND AUGUST, 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 1st August, 7-5 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 13 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 2nd August, 12-45 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 54 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 1st August, 6-50 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 20 minutes.

Via Turkey, 1st July, 11-1 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 26 hours 54 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 2nd August, 11 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 36 minutes.

Latest dates from America.

Via Red Sea, 2nd August, 2-56 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 4 hours 36 minutes.

Latest dates from China.

Via Singapore, 2nd August, 4-35 P.M. Time in transit, 7 hours 53 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 1st to 8 P.M. of the 2nd August is as follows:—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	2 13	0 6
„ Galle	5 15	0 0
„ Kurrachee	0 23	0 12
„ Madras	0 11	0 10

WEATHER REPORTS.

Carwar, 2nd August, 5 P.M.—Weather rainy, wind west, thermometer 79, barometer 29·96, rainfall 60 cents.

Vingorla, 2nd August, 6 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind west, thermometer 84, rainfall 7 cents.

Cannanore, 2nd August, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-west, thermometer 75, barometer 29·960, rainfall 5 cents.

Tuticorin, 2nd August, 5 P.M.—Weather fair, wind south-east, thermometer 90, barometer 29·825.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 2.

Anderson, Captain, Staff Corps, on leave, from Kurrachee.

Coulson, Lieutenant, Staff Corps, on leave, from Kurrachee.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 2.

Stuart, Lieutenant, 8th King's Regiment, on leave, to Europe.

Stewart, Captain and Adjutant, Royal Bengal Horse Artillery, on leave, to England.

Gane, Surgeon, Civil Surgeon, Surat, on duty, to Surat.

Woods, Colonel, 8th King's Regiment, on leave, to Europe.

Fulton, Lieutenant, 50th Regiment, on leave, to Poona.

Turnbull, Lieutenant, 15th Bengal Cavalry, on medical certificate, to England.

Anderson, Captain, Staff Corps, on leave, to Ahmednuggur.

Goblie, Captain, Staff Corps, to rejoin, to Nagpore.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, July 30, 1872.)

The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence from their stations:—

Mr. L. McIver, Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of South Canara, privilege leave for two months, from or after 1st August next.

Capt. F. H. Thompson, Asst. Supt., Rev. Survey, preparatory leave not exceeding thirty days.

Mr. J. Broughton, Government Quinologist, privilege leave for forty-five days, from or after 15th Augt. next.

The Right Hon. the Govr. in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

Mr. Arthur Frederick Cox, to be an Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of the Godavery District.

D. Timmapah, Depy. Collr., 3rd class, to be Depy. Collr, 2nd class, vice K. Jaganadum, deceased.

Mr. A. M. MacGregor, Depy. Collr., 4th class, to be Depy. Collr., 3rd class, vice D. Timmapah.

T. Sivaramaya Pantulu, Actg. Depy. Collr., to be Depy. Collr., 4th class, vice Mr. A. M. MacGregor.

The Rev. John Murphy, LL.D., Chaplain of Cuddalore, to act as Chaplain of South Black Town during the absence of the Rev. R. C. W. Raban on leave, or until further orders.

Asst. Surg. Michael Edward Murphy, M.D., in charge of Head Quarters and Wing of the 31st Regt. L. I., to officiate as Civil Surg. and Supt. of Jail, Berhampore, until further orders, without prejudice to his military duties.

Mr Peter Anderson, 1st class Apothecary, to act as Supt. of the District Jail of Kurnool until further orders.

The services of Asst. Surg. Frederick Robert Paterson, Offg Civil Surg. and Supt. of Jail at Berhampore, are replaced at the disposal of H. E. the C.-in-C.

Lt.-Col. G. Dangerfield, R.A., Offg. Commsy. of Ordnance, 1st class, attached to the Arsenal of Fort Saint George, resumed charge of the Office of Supt. of Stationary on the 20th instant.

On the report of the Committee for the examination of Assistants, the following gentlemen are declared to have qualified according to the standard specified opposite their respective names:—

Mr. L. Moore, Second or Higher Standard.

Mr. A. F. Cox, First or Lower Standard.

The Actg. Commy.-Genl. has granted privilege leave of absence to Col. J. P. Watts, Acting Depy. Commr.-Genl., for sixty days.

Privilege leave of absence has been granted to Mr. A. F. Kenny, Actg. Asst. Supt. of Police, Madura, for forty days.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The Right Hon. the Govr. in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Col. Alexander Stewart, R. A., Depy. Inspr. Genl. to be Inspr. Genl. of Ordnance and Magazines from the 1st Aug. 1872, vice Col J. L. Barrow, C.B., resigned.

The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Cadre 2nd European Light Infantry.

Lt. John William Darvill (Capt. in the 10th Foot), to have the position of Capt., vice Bird, deceased, dated 22nd July 1872.

Cadre 6th Regiment Light Cavalry.

Lt., (Bt. Capt.,) Henry Wilberforce Bird to be Capt., vice McDonell, retired, dated 30th March 1872.

Madras Staff Corps.

Capt. Charles Joseph Stuart having completed 20 years' service, to be Maj., from the 20th July 1872.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe:—

Surg.-Maj. E. D'Arcy Evezard, Gar. Surg., Rangoon, on furlough on medical certificate for two years.

MADRAS ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Ootacamund, 15th July 1872.

H. R. H. the Field Marshal Comdg.-in-Chief has been pleased to grant leave of absence to Capt. (Major) J. B. Swete, No. 7 Baty 6th Brig. R. A., from 7th June to 6th Dec. 1872, on the recommendation of a medical board.

Lt. A. Howlett, S. C., 2nd Wing Sub. 28th Regt. N. I., is appointed to do duty with the Sappers and Miners, to join Regtl. Head Quarters at Bangalore.

The following order is confirmed:—

By the Officer Comdg. R. A. Centre Dist., directing Staff Asst. Surg. P. R. D. Gebbett to be attached to A Baty, 22th Brig. R. A., from 22nd June 1872, and until further orders.

Leave of absence:—

Infantry.—Col. J. P. Coode, Comdt. 35th N. I., for one month, from 16th July 1872.

Capt. E. W. Begbie, General List, doing duty Sappers and Miners, has obtained a certificate of qualification in Military Engineering.

H. R. H. the Field Marshal Comdg.-in-Chief has been pleased to grant leave of absence to Lt. W. T. G. Denny, 23rd Brig. R. A., from 11th June to 10th Dec. 1872, on the recommendation of a medical board.

The duties of the Judge Adv. Genl.'s Dept., in the Centre and Southern Districts, will be conducted by the Depy. Judge Adv., Mysore Div., during the absence of Col. Mayne, on privilege.

Surg. J. Dougall, to attached 22nd N. I., to join immediately, his services being urgently required, relieving Asst. Surg. Thompson, M.D., who will rejoin his Regt. at Bellary, at the public expense.

The following orders are confirmed:—

By the Officer Comdg. 40th N. I., appointing Capt. A. T. Woodhouse, to officiate as 1st Wing Sub. in addition to his other duties, vice Griffith.

By the Comdt. 33rd N. I., appointing Maj. D. Shaw, to officiate as 2nd in command and Wing Officer, and Capt. T. H. Stoton to officiate as Wing Officer, the latter officer without prejudice to his duties as 2nd Wing Sub., vice Lt.-Col. F. Applegath on Court Martial duty to Hazareebaugh.

By the Officer Comdg. 24th N. I., appointing Capt. E. L. Armstrong, to officiate as Wing Officer without prejudice to his duties as offg. Qr. Mr., vice Maj. C. M. White on furlough to Europe.

Royal Artillery—Lt.-Col. (Col.) B. G. H. Grant, D Brig., from 16th to 31st July 1872.

Divisional Staff.—Col. J. E. Mayne, Depy. Judge Adv., Centre District, privilege leave for 60 days from 1st August 1872.

The following orders are confirmed:—

By the Officer Comdg. Nagpore Force, directing Staff Asst. Surg. J. M. Craig, doing duty 44th Regt. to afford medical aid to, and do duty with, the Royal Artillery during the indisposition of Surg. A. P. M. Corbett, M.D.

By the Officer Comdg. 2nd Bat. 21st Foot, appointing Lt. Spurgin, to act as Interpreter to the Bat., during the absence on leave of Lt. Brown or until further orders.

By the Officer Comdg. 14th N. I., appointing Capt. W. Stoddart, to officiate as Wing Officer without prejudice to his duties as 1st Wing Subn., vice Major G. Kallender proceeded to Sumbulpore.

By the Officer Comdg. Ceded Districts, appointing Maj. R. S. Burge, S. C., to officiate as Depy. Asst. Qr. Mr.-Genl. of the District, with effect from the 5th June 1872, vice Capt. A. McGoun, on a. c.

By the same, appointing Lt.-Col. W. S. S. Mulcaster, S. C., to take over charge of the Pensioners and Family Certificate Holders, vice Maj. E. Cave, relieved.

By the Officer Comdg. 76th Foot, appointing Lt. A. A. Weigall to officiate as Adjt., with retrospective effect from 18th June 1872, vice Lt. Cookson, on s. c.

Royal Artillery.—Lt. H. G. Henderson, A. Baty. 23rd Brig., for two months from 19th July 1872 or date of departure—Neilgherries and Shevaroy Hills, s. c.

14th N. I.—Col. G. S. Dobbie, Comdt., from 20th Aug. to 12th Oct. 1872, in continuation of privilege leave—Neilgherries, P. A. Medical Dept.—Surg. J. S. Morton, M. D., in medical charge 22nd Regt. N. I., from 10th July 1872 or date of departure for 20 days—Tuticorin, preparatory to embarking for Europe.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

WITTS—July 30th, at Shahabad, Cancan, Amelia, the wife of Mr. A. Witts, Locomotive Foreman, G. I. P. Railway, aged 34 years, deeply regretted.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BYERS—July 26th, at Dum-Dum, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel C. H. Byers, Bengal Staff Corps, of a son.

CLARKE—July 16th, at Allahabad, the wife of Thomas George Clarke, P. W. Secretari t, N. W. P., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

PARKER—FORSYTH—July 27th, at Christ Church, Simla, by the Rev. S. Beamish, assisted by the Rev. H. Crofton, Major George Parker, H. M.'s 92nd Gordon Highlanders, to Georgina Lucy Peel, eldest daughter of T. Douglas Forsyth, Esq., C.B., H. M.'s Bengal Civil Service.

DEATHS.

PETERS—July 24th, at Coonoor, Andrew Patrick, the infant son of Mr. William B. Peters, aged 4 months and 1 day.

SCOTT—July 25th, at Mooltan, Alfred Fredrick, elder twin child of W. Scott, Esq., Executive Engineer, Indus Valley (State) Railway.

MAYNARD—July 31st, at Mophisee, near Garra Warra, Central India, after two days' illness, Frances Anna, eldest and beloved daughter of Charles and Elizabeth Maynard, aged 4 years and 11 months.

All Money Orders, Cheques, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Daily "Bombay Gazette," *and the* "Bombay Gazette Overland Summary," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, AGUUST 3, 1872.

There is no doubt of the truth of the telegram from Simla which was published in the *Pioneer* announcing that that the Supreme Government has determined to appoint a Committee on the Carwar Railway, and there is also no doubt as to what that Committee has to do. The whole subject is to be re-opened and examined into by it. This is not bogus intelligence such as sometimes appears elsewhere on the real or alleged authority of medicated telegrams. If here and there an individual officer of Government may be found weak enough to incline, in some weak moment, to go in for a piece of business such as the Carwar Railway, yet English Governments can only be implicated in such affairs by having erroneous estimates placed before them, and whenever these estimates are challenged with apparently sufficient reason, such a Government is sure to recousider its decision. Lord Northbrook himself, we understand, has been glad to avail himself of the new information and opinions in regard to the Carwar Railway which have recently been published. Before any action is taken in regard to that railway there will be a full and searching inquiry into the traffic estimates which the Bombay Government, in its apparent anxiety to keep down the estimates of cost, has hitherto never taken the trouble to test by any of the ordinary methods of doing so. The matter will also be reconsidered in other respects, and, in fact, the whole scheme will be put under examination. This is only as it should be, but still, when we consider the difficulty which a Government has in retracing any of its steps, it reflects high credit on the Supreme Government and on the distinguished nobleman who is at its head.

We publish to-day an interesting letter from a native gentleman in regard to the state of uneasiness and dissatisfaction which exists in Kattywar. Without vouching for all the statements which it contains we may say generally, having paid a long visit to Kattywar last cold season and devoted much attention to its affairs, that there is a good deal in this letter which is true and deserving of serious attention. The Political Agent has probably other reasons than the animus ascribed to him for visiting Poona. Visits to that pleasant place at this season of the year do not require any explanation, and if he has any special reason for conferring at present with the Governor of this Presidency, that reason is more probably to be found in the affairs of Imperial police which took him to the capital of the Deccan last monsoon than in any desire to exert a personal influence on the policy of the Government towards the province in which he is the Political Agent. Still, it is only natural, considering the state of feeling, tinged as it is with alarm, which exists in Kattywar, that Colonel Anderson's visit to Poona should excite suspicions and fear. His kindness and hospitality and the courtesy of his demeanour are calculated to make him popular with the princes and people of Kattywar as well as with his own countrymen, but, whatever may be the cause, Colonel Anderson's rule, as we may call it, is unquestionably dreaded and disliked throughout the province. This has not been the case with some of the Political Agents who have been called on to force the Chiefs most out of their old ways. Colonel Keatinge, as Political Agent, did things which Mr. John Pollard Willoughby, himself once a Kattywar official, denounced, from his seat in the India Office, as setting the province on its head instead of on its feet, and as frightening with danger, yet not only now but during the period of his Agentship Colonel Keatinge was regarded with the highest respect and never lost the confidence either of the Chiefs or of their Kharbaries. Whether well or ill-founded there is an opinion very prevalent in Kattywar that Colonel Anderson is unduly influenced in his conduct towards the Chiefs and their Ministers and the nobles of the country by Dekshe Brahmins and other natives employed under the Residency. Some of these are energetic, pushing, not very polished men, and while a few of them have good salaries, others, as Sheristedars, occupy what, under some officers, are really highly important positions, and are expected to be both civil and honest on about Rs. 50 a month. That they can be both bold and truculent has been proved by cases at Rajcote in which Parsees and Europeans were concerned. It is the now subtle the now rough handling of these men that the Chiefs of Kattywar and their Kharbaries dread most, and if an Agent or an Assistant Agent is supposed to be much influenced by them he is certain to be regarded with dislike and fear whatever his own personal qualities may be. This may be very easily understood. Kattywar is still very much in a feudal state, and it might be difficult to say whether its interests or its courtesies are the most complicated. The Nagur Brahmins, to which caste almost all the Kharbaries belong, are born diplomatists and exceedingly refined, gentlemanly men. Among these accomplished politicians and old nobles and chiefs there appears a loud talking, unpolished, robust Dekshe Brahmin, clad in English broadcloth, and wearing creaking English boots which he does not leave at the threshold. The effect is grating, and then the men who produce that effect know well all the weak points about the states of Kattywar and are adepts in creating trouble whenever they feel so disposed, whether between the Chiefs and the Chiefs, the Chiefs and their vassals, or the Chiefs and the Political Agency.

The relationship between the British Government and the Kattywar Chiefs is a very peculiar one and decidedly indefinite. In looking over the treaties on the subject we have always been at a loss to discover what it is that legally gives us great part of our assumed *locus standi* in Kattywar, but as the framers of the treaties have been very careful as to how they committed the British Government, it is probable that, even legally, the rights of the Paramount Power would be defined and settled by existing practice. In all dealing, however, with semi-independent states it is desirable to draw a broad line of separation between what we can impose upon them by our power and paramount position and what we can induce them to do by advice and by the influence of friendship. It is in the borderland between these functions that annoyances arise, and we fear that under the present Political Agent in Kattywar there has been more of driving and less of leading than the circumstances rendered advisable. We cannot but think our correspondent is quite right in asserting that no important changes should be made in Kattywar by the Government of Bombay without hearing what the Chiefs have to say on the subject through their Ministers. The authority of the Political Agent ought no doubt to be supported to a certain extent, but when it comes to important structural changes in the province, and changes affecting the power and authority of the Chiefs, it is most obvious that nothing should be done except after full deliberation and hearing what the Chiefs or their representatives have themselves to say. Among the few matters in which the late Governor of Bombay really exerted himself, and to good effect, was the introduction into Kattywar of a Divat or Grassia Court. As originally proposed that measure was certainly calculated not only to inflict serious injury upon the understood rights and privileges of the Kattywar Chiefs, but even to injure the peace of the province by the blow it would have inflicted on the authority of the Chiefs. When he chose to exert himself Sir Seymour Fitzgerald's capacity for dealing clearly with any subject was very great, and his two visits to Kattywar had given him a kind personal interest in the people of that province. Hence he went into this matter *con amore*, and it is quite unreasonable to say that in regard to a proposed change of so much consequence he and Mr. Wedderburn were wrong in receiving representatives of the four first class Chiefs and minutely discussing with them the proposed change until it took a shape which all parties to the discussion agreed was a satisfactory one. It is well known that one prominent member of the Bombay Government—a gentleman of very decided character—is strongly of opinion that the judicial privileges of the Kattywar Chiefs ought to be made to disappear as quickly as possible, just as the judicial privileges of the nobles of Europe have been destroyed; but there are a great many difficulties in the way of coming to so sweeping a conclusion, and we apprehend that the carrying of it out would hardly be consistent with the terms of the Queen's proclamation to the Princes of India. Such proposals may or may not be desirable in themselves, but it is doubtful whether the British Government has not precluded itself from entertaining them, and even, as is extremely unlikely, if the Bombay Government were to enter upon a crusade to extinguish the judicial rights of the Chiefs of Kattywar, it is far from probable that such a proceeding would be tolerated by the Supreme Government so long as Lord Northbrook is at its head. Without dogmatising on the subject or supposing that we see further into a millstone than other people, we are much disposed to believe that Colonel Anderson and his supporters in this Government have not been pursuing an advantageous line as regards the affairs of Kattywar. The Chiefs have made great innovations and improvements in their States for which they have got very little credit. Both the Chiefs and their Kharbaries are sincerely desirous to stand well with the British Government, and as a general rule it may be taken for granted that when they resist any proposed changes they do so not purely from selfish motives but from a belief that such

but he had grown so enamoured of his own plan that, on finding himself thus completely checkmated, he took this movement as a personal insult to himself on the part of the Bombay Government and of the Chiefs and their kharbaries; and from that time forward he has been very angry with the latter.

It is generally believed in Kattywar that some one or other is likely to be victimised soon to his wrath, so many persons are held in dreadful suspense lest some misfortune should descend on them. I think it advisable for our Colonel Anderson to feel the pulse of the province of Kattywar before taking any step towards effecting the supposed end if he really has it in view; because the sympathy of the people is surely to be on the side of the sufferers. The Chiefs of Kattywar naturally think the conduct of Colonel Anderson very injurious to their interests. It is supposed that the Political Agent was advised to use the threat only to prevent the kharbaries from opposing his other projects in future. But it does not appear that he is not deceived even in this.

The question of Local Police, one of similar moment to that of the Girassia Court, is now being agitated here in Kattywar; and equal, if not more, opposition to it is experienced from the same quarters.

My advice to to the Political Agent is to change his mode of treatment, which has repeatedly proved unsuccessful. He should now try to gain the confidence of the Chiefs and of their ministers, and allow them full opportunity to discuss the question to their satisfaction. Fair play is the characteristic of our English rule. Threats and anger betray weakness. I do not understand why the representative of so powerful a sovereign as the Queen should show any weakness. If the step he has proposed is a just and needful one, it is sure to be carried out in the end. We must try to convince the native Chiefs by undeniable reasons and not by empty threats. They are quite conscious of their inability to resist the British Government when it is only doing what is essential and fair.

The general belief at this moment is that the Political Agent goes to Poona to prejudice the mind of the new Governor against certain States, and to influence him to adopt his proposal of the Local Police *ex parte* without allowing the Chiefs to represent their views. The opportunity given to the Chiefs by the late Governor was in the eyes of the Political Agent quite impolitic and unnecessary. But I feel sure your readers will think otherwise. They will admire the liberal and fair policy of the late Governor in this matter.

I hope you will concur with me in thinking that our new Governor will judge it to be only politic and just to allow all parties in this matter a fair hearing. I can assure the Kattywar people, from what I have heard of the new Governor, that he is very cautious and discriminating in forming his judgments.

He would surely not adopt any plan without giving opportunity to the opposing party of representing their side and without weighing the subject fully in his own mind.

I have thus given expression to some of the feelings of the Kattywaree people: I really pity them when they say that their voice is not heard by the liberal European gentlemen, as all the men here in Kattywar, who can make their voice heard by the public are either dependent on the good-will of the Political Agent for their future progress in life, or otherwise dread his displeasure.

A LOVER OF JUSTICE FROM KATTYWAR

THE MOFUSSIL PRESS AND GINNING COMPANY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your two correspondents have taken the trouble to quote from the Articles of Association of the above company certain clauses which may hereafter ruin the shareholders. For this trouble I must give them due credit, but I am surprised to find that no one sees the intrinsic value of these shares. Their original value is Rs. 350 per share, but a gang of designing speculators have forced these shares up to Rs. 620, which is nearly double, and simple-minded people, misled by lots of rumours which these speculators designedly circulate, go headlong to buy these shares, and when anything goes wrong, these poor fellows are ruined. From reliable source I hear that the above company this year will not declare a higher dividend than Rs. 35 to Rs. 40 per share. The market value of these shares should therefore not be more than Rs. 400 or Rs. 450. But speculators make simple-minded people believe that the company will declare a dividend of Rs. 50 to Rs. 55 per share, which is far from the truth. These lines are addressed to you for the purpose of cautioning people against the snare which speculators have spread to catch them in by their skill.

SHAREHOLDERS, BEWARE!

1st August.

THE UNEMPLOYED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The question of the disadvantageous and anomalous position of the European uncovenanted officials in India, especially in the Presidency towns, crops up betimes under varied aspects. "Scribe," in writing to your paper, makes the matter again haunt the columns of a local journal, and directly appeals to Sir Philip Wodehouse to lay the ghost. What is true in the case of Europeans is also true in the case of natives, and the latter element should not be altogether shelved from consideration.

It is not untrue to say that there are few instances in which a European, whose qualifications are strongly marked and above the average capacity, does not by push and enterprise work himself up into some sleek appointment, the more particularly when backed with some measure of influence, and when he carries in himself an unexceptionable recommendation for steadiness and probity. Look through the roll of uncovenanted European Government servants in India, and if in their cases the conditions of qualification and steadiness and honesty are supplied, witness if they do not comparatively occupy the most commanding positions in the service. Sometimes their rise is a question of time; they have to free themselves from entanglements arising out of their official relations. "Scribe" quotes one very desperate and terrific example of the bad prospect and bad taste of a European clerk, well qualified and steady to boot, who has been seven years in Government service, who now draws Rs. 60 a month, and is obliged to live on hope deferred to fifteen years hence to obtain the magnificent salary of 100 rupees monthly. This man deserves a monument; or at least a public subscription should be raised to his name. Perhaps he is a victim to petty official despotism, or the department in which he rusticates holds out no better outlook, 100 rupees being the maximum of the highest paid.

The fact of the matter is there is a great dearth of appointments in the Presidency towns, and the causes that operate in bringing about such a condition of things are various. The unemployed from all the provinces seem to gravitate towards the chief cities of the presidencies in search of the loaves and fishes of Government or other employ. The result is that a whole brood of people in want of employment are found loose in Bombay, Madras, and Calcutta. In this respect Bombay notably is considered a sort of *El Dorado* by all such. The hot-house system of education that obtains in this country annually manufactures and throws abroad a large herd of natives who assume to know a great deal, but whose acquirements for all practical purposes are as the dust in the balance when weighed with the business talent of self-cultured men. If theoretical "onomics" and "ologies" can work the complex machinery of officialdom, then the schoolmen take high rank, and should rightfully claim the preference. But in this case who but a Beotian would maintain that the mere theoretical acquisitions and scientific erudites are essentials. Even the most thorough-going "rule of thumb" men in the kingdom are better than those who, under a jam and jelly sort of training, go to the bad, and are not fitted for the practical and matter-of-fact duties of official life.

But what is to be done with these school-trained—these college-trained—men who can't procure employment? This question grows more and more serious as each yearly examination comes round. Without entering into the political principles of the subject, and without bringing Mill to the front on labour and its means of employ, it might be well to make this a small matter for the present, and find a solution of the question above propounded on the adoption of some such policy as this. Let what little native talent that is available in the Presidency towns be drafted away into the provinces, where it could be employed to the best advantage. The native states could then count on a better staff of employés, and would in every respect be greatly benefited. At present the native territories can only boast of men with little common sense and less honesty, and misrule in the territories of our native allies are in great measure to be attributed to the inefficiency of those employed to do what they are as much qualified to do as men from the Fejee Islands, or the natives of Timbuctoo. The best system of native government is that according to the principles of the great Akbar, and as the Presidency natives can be brought to understand this, the influx of such men into the native states would tend to raise the government of those states, as far as good and efficient administration is concerned, to something like co-ordinate position with the Government of British India. This is a large subject, but time is on the wing.

2nd August. W. A. E. B.

WATER ON THE BRAIN!

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I beg to state, for your correspondent "Tommy's" information, that the unusual protuberance in the turban of Judge Manockjee's father is, as his ingenious friend suggests, a water pipe.

That the constant flow of water would make a good deal of nuisance on the road is, I am told, the only objection in using the pipe.

JEREMIAH DAWSON.

Malabar Hill, 2nd August.

THE MAHALUXMEE STATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Allow me, through the medium of your journal, to bring to the notice of the Traffic Manager of the B. B. and C. I. Railway the disgraceful state of the Mahaluxmee station. The platform which was a few days ago undergoing repairs has only been half done, and it is now left in such a state that passengers feel very uncomfortable in walking over it. Another thing, there is not a proper road leading to the station, the one now in use gets wet and muddy in this weather. If the Railway authorities could arrange conjointly with the Municipality in making a good carriage road leading to the station, it would be conferring a great boon to the inhabitants of Chinchpoogly, Worlee, and Mahaluxmee.

A TRAVELLER.

THE JEWISH CEMETERY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I notice "A Sufferer" drawing, through the medium of your journal, the attention of the authorities to the state of the Mussulman burial-ground at Grant Road; may I ask you the favour of inserting this letter in order that the chief of the Jews may also look after the burial-ground of his community situated there, which is at present in anything but a good condition, owing to the quantity of rain water standing over the graves? It is impossible to say how deep the Jews dig their graves here, as no one is allowed to see either the grave or the ceremony performed at the time of lowering the corpse, but the last grave was not, I think, dug to a depth of four feet at most, on account of the water over the ground.

2nd August. HEALTH.

TURF NEWS AND CLUB GOSSIP.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 12TH JULY.

"It was a glorious victory!" The second match between the Gentlemen and the Players commenced at the Oval on Thursday last, in blazing hot weather, such as I have seen the North and South brave at Poona in the rains, which was played to a most disastrous end for the professionals on Friday. The sides were almost the same as those which contended at Lord's during the early part of the week, which match I reported in my last, except that in the case of the Players, Emmett took the place of A. Shaw, and four in repect of the Gentlemen, Messrs. C. E. Green, M. Turner, G Strachan, and E. A. Brice, being substituted for Messrs. Powys, Appleby, Dale, and Bissett. Again Messrs. W. G. Grace and Yardley divided the honours of a hotly-contested day, the former returning to the pavilion amidst loud cheers, having been bowled by Shaw, with 117 to his credit. He did not begin with the "devil" and determination I have seen him display, but when the score had reached one score from his bat, the old confidence and freedom returned, and getting a ball that seemed to ask for hitting, and away it went to leg for 4. It was a clear case of, in the words of Mr. Alfred Jingle, "bowling beaten—punishment awful—very." One hit was fiver from Southerton to long-leg, and another for six right up to the tree. The other big hitter, Mr. Yardley, who was finally stumped after, having throughout a long innings of 83, having given but one little chance, was in rare form and slashed away in his own brilliant style, never giving the fielders a moment's rest. Mr. Hornby, 80, played the finest innings any North country gentleman can lay claim to for years past, and his splendid off-drive for five was deservedly cheered. The Players made a grand mistake in dispensing with the services of A. Shaw, who has this season proved himself to be decidedly the best bowler in England. On their side, R. Humphrey, 96, and Southern, 39 (not out), alone distinguished themselves, Daft being caught after putting up 5, and, worse still, he was struck by a very swift ball from Mr. Brice and played *hors de combat* in the second innings after scoring 27, and had to retire. In one hit he scored nine for an off drive, four of which were reckoned up by an overthrow from Mr. W. G. Grace. His loss was a very serious one for his side, for when he fell Pooley and he were evidently bent on mischief, The Gentlemen won with ten wickets to go down. I must pay a tribute of praise of Humfrey's most praiseworthy innings, and ere he retired he saw no less than eight of his companions go down. Whilst this was going on at Kennington, the Gentlemen of the M. C. C. were busy at Lord's, scoring three to one more than their opponents the Royal Engineers. Harrow remained victor in its contest with I Zingari, so far as the match went, the school having made a total of 249, thanks to the excellent batting of J. Webbe and W. Blacker, who are good bowlers also, whilst on the side of I Zingari the Marquis of Ormonde, Viscount Lewisham, and five others did not bat, those who did wield the willow having made 110 runs. To-day and to-morrow Eton and Harrow play. The result is considered as very "open," though acknowledged judges of cricket pronounce the odds to be slightly in favour of the Harrovians, who are very confident. Eton, however, has improved very much since the commencement of the season. I need not remind those in "the Far East" how attractive that contest makes itself yearly, for the *grand monde* especially. This year it promises to be more so than ever, and I am told that already the application for space for carriages is far in extent of the accommodation Lord's ground affords. There we shall see all the beauty the blue-blood of England can so well produce, decked out in Elise's best efforts. England has beaten Nottinghamshire and Yorkshire by nine wickets. Great expectations were raised when the match was announced in the M. C. C. fixtures, and when the printed list of players appeared proportionately great was the disappointment. How could the eleven of the counties be called a representative one with Daft, Freeman, Morley, Andrew Greenwood, Selby, and Wild all absent. Then again with Mr. Yardley, Mr. Green absent from the England eleven, the same objection could be taken to it. Mr. Gilbert Grace was in grand hitting form, and during his very protracted innings gave but two chances; his driving-on was of the most slashing description, and he carried his bat out with 170. Richard Humfrey, as is his wont, played carefully and with rare elegance, his cutting being "perfection perfected," while Carpenter exhibited all his customary stolidity with a *soupçon* more dash than usual. The fielding was very ordinary on the side of Notts, and York stand out as exceptions, but McIntyre as a field or batsman was utterly useless. Bignall and Oscroft batted carefully, and showed themselves finished and powerful batsmen, the latter's leg-hitting being particularly clean and effective. Mr. Grace's return to the dressing was a sight seldom witnessed in a cricket-field, he had to walk through a living lane of excited hand-clapping admirers who rushed to the pavilion like a swarm of bees. And well did the Gloucestershire hero deserve the ovation, for he had gone first to the wickets, and after seeing all his *collaborateurs* leave him "alone in his glory," he came out with 170 runs to his credit.

Latterly the fickle goddess has played the lucky baronet some churlish tricks, and her last visitation has deprived Kingsclere of the celebrated stallion Beadsman, a horse I never liked, albeit he won the Derby, and was the sire of Rosicrucian, Blue Gown, Green Sleeve, and others. When I last saw this very popular lord of the harem, he was a dark-brown, standing about 15·3 in height, with rather heavy shoulders, but great depth at the heart, with good back and loins, and decidedly tight below the knee. His covering fee was 100 guineas, and the income derived from that source must be no small loss to Sir Joseph Hawley. The horse died after eleven hours' illness of strangulation of the bowels. Though the death of Beadsman is to be regretted, his owner has still a valuable representative of the blood in Rosicrucian, whose performance at Ascot in the Stakes and Alexandra Plate proved him to be one of the grandest stayers of the century. A post-mortem examination revealed a most extraordinary entanglement of the small intestines, a portion of which had protruded through the mesentery, and thereby produced a strangulation of that part of the bowels, and a complete stoppage, which caused acute inflammation such as no treatment could have allayed. The Kentish baronet, I regret to say, has completely forfeited his popularity among owners, trainers, jockies, and the racing world at large by the arbitrary and dictatorial policy he has pursued of recent years in the Turf legislature. His theories on the ill effects of two-year old racing must have received a rude shock from the fact that Cremorne, a winner of no fewer than nine races as a two-year old, having polished off the dark brother to Flurry, while Sir Joseph has not yet been able to get his bottled-up non-public performer, Alvarez, to fulfil a single three-year old engagement, and from the colt being one of the heavy and big sort I do not expect to see him pay for his oats, though he is backed at 16 to 1 for the St. Leger. Marshal Bazaine—the horse not the soldier—died last Sunday from lock-jaw, not very deeply regretted.

I fear the Stud Company's shares are not being subscribed for as rapidly as could be desired. The prospectus is being extensively advertised, which is a bad sign. At Newmarket last week the Gentlemen had bitter bad times of it, the favourites being bowled over on almost every occasion, and the ring took all the spare cash, which had a prejudicial effect on the Middle Park sale last Saturday, and will I fear militate against this company. That arrant rogue, Falkirk, has much to answer for. After being made first favourite in an important race on the T. Y. C., he was beaten by Phosphorous, who was giving him 10 lbs.; and then a day later on, when not backed for a bawbee and his owner not caring to see the brute form, had left for town, he beats a first class field of horses in the Summer Stakes. Acropolis, up to this time unbeaten and who had worsted the great Somerset in a trial, a deed certainly, is beaten by Victoria by ten lengths in the sweepstakes over the last six furlongs of the Bunbury mile, though at Epsom she had given her 5 lbs. and a beating in the Stanley Stakes. Glaucus, too, threw his backers over. A week of such *contretemps* would ruin the Bank of England. After this performance of Victoria's I am somewhat shaken in my faith in the two-year-olds we have seen out—the flying roaring Cantinière of course excepted—and I must now look forward to the Middle Park Plate or the Champagne to introduce us to the veritable Derby winner. The forty-three lots sold on Saturday at Middle Park only realised 5,030 guineas, or an average of 117 guineas, a considerable falling off from the previous sale. The attendance was very small, the aristocratic element being conspicuous for their absence, impecuniosity and hard work before and after dinner at Aldershot the day before keeping away. M. Cavaliero, the Austrian Commissioner, was there, and purchased a couple of moderate animals. The pick of the lot was decidedly the chesnut colt by Marsyas out of Christabella, who is already the dam of Brahma, Veda, Rama, &c., and this colt is decidedly the finest and largest she has yet thrown, and is perfect in his conformation, besides being full of quality. His legs are of the tough wearing sort, as are his open well shaped feet, and his action is quite perfect. Mr. Morgan purchased him for a "monkey" on behalf of Joseph Dawson, who has thus added another string to his deadly bow. A Mr. Trimmer got a very fine colt by Saunterer or King John out of Matilda for £100, the cheapest purchase I ever saw made, and, *mirabile dictu*, Dr. Shorthouse bid for a very plain frolicsome colt, whose hatred of "that accursed Blacklock" and Voltigeur blood" he has so often paraded in print. One bid drew from Mr. Tattersall the remark, "Doctor, your repentance is better late than never." On the 23rd instant, and the day following, we have the sale of the stallions and brood-mares.

To-day the Liverpool Cup is to be run, but I must post this before the decision can be made known. Were it certain that Sudeley will go for this race, I would hazard my award in his favour, but I suspect he will be kept in reserve for the Goodwood Stakes, and his victory to-day would pile 10 lbs. on his back for this great race. I am confirmed in my doubts as to his non-starting by an offer made last night to take 1,000 to 100 that he wins at Goodwood. Even allowing that he starts and wins to-day, he will still, in my opinion, be worth backing for the Stakes, for at Liverpool he will meet Albert Victor, who has only to carry 8st. 12 lbs. In Sudeley's absence I have no hesitation in naming Albert Victor as the winner. Spennithorne, I hear, can stay for ever, and it was not till after the Northumberland Plate had been run and won that his trainer, Watson, knew what a trump card he holds. The commissions have been worked to the entire satisfaction of the stable, and this north country horse will start a visitable "hot 'un." The victory of his trial horse Pilot in the Cumberland Plate makes me hold a higher opinion of his merits for tons would not bring them together. What might not the party have done if they had not shown their hand on the banks of the Tyne, and reserved their unknown clipper for the Cesarewitch or Cambridgeshire. Steel and Co. have been backing Shannon, and at the hands of Mathew Dawson she is receiving a very careful preparation, but I consider the mare overweighted. Men who count their coin with miserly greed have been giving their confidence to Finesse, but the mare, though she ran very well in Ireland last year,—it must be remembered she only beat Irish horses,—and though the turbulent Emerald Isle can breed the best hunters in the world, she is sadly behindhand in producing race-horses. Richmond is decidedly the best of William Day's lot, but I am ass hy of Woodyate's favourites as a certain gentleman is said to be of holy water, and do not pretend to be able to fathom the tactics of that very clever stable, its many mysteries are far beyond my ken. Richmond is half brother to Goodwood, and if there is anything in blood, as I believe there is, he ought to be a thorough stayer. His victory in Goodwood Park would, so far as names go, be peculiarly appropriate.

For the Goodwood Cup, Musket retains his position as first favourite at 5 to 2, and will, I think, start at head of the poll. Pending the result of the Liverpool Cup to-day, Albert Victor stands at the offered figure, and of the Baron's pair, Corisande and Favonius, the mare stands best in public opinion; why I cannot comprehend, for I feel certain in my own mind that over that course the Derby winner is the better of the two, and, looking at the running of the pair in the Alexandra Plate, I do not see how the Baron's colt can hope to beat Mr. Cartwright's Uhlan's performance in Her Majesty's Plate at Nottingham yesterday still further proves what a wonderful horse Cremorne must be, for it is no easy thing to gallop down Agility and Tynemouth in a Queen's Plate, and it is inconceivable what weight Cremorne can present Uhlan with. Henry's victory at Ascot shows he had a capital chance for the Goodwood Cup, but as they were taking 6 to 1 greedily against him, and he suddenly receded to 50 to 1, there must be something radically wrong. Queen's Messenger has been eased in his work, and to-day and yesterday only walked. No importance need attach to this, for the colt has been in strong work ever since the beginning of the year, and a rest will freshen him up. Gladiolus, Prince Charlie, and King Lud are equal favourites. Mr. Merry's colt is quite sound and is doing his work in a most satisfactory manner, and Prince Charlie is in strong work in preparation for Goodwood. Gladiolus, as my letters convey, has always been a great favourite of mine, and if I could ascertain the truth as to his staying powers, he should be my Leger selection, but that is a *sine qua non* for such a race. His speed is very great. King of the Forest after standing some good rousing gallops, has gone amiss, and is in physic, so we shall not see him at Goodwood. There was little or nothing at Liverpool, Nottingham, Weymouth, the English Naples as it is called, or Ipswich to occupy the attention of your readers. Monsieur Lefevre has been very ill, and has had to go to Shaw for the sake of his health. Young W. Day, who was so injured in a race on the continent the other day, is dead and lies buried in the cemetry of Vandreuil, near Rouen. The celebrated American horses about whose respective staying powers so much controversy exists, are to meet on Tuesday next on the Monmouth Cup, in what the Yankees call "a dash of two miles and a half." Betting is even. I shall have some fast time to chronicle in my next.

The Metropolitan Regatta, though not coming up to that of Henley, produces a good day's rowing amongst the Thames' clubs. The prizes are handsome and valuable, and should attract country oarsmen who are eligible. For the champion pairs Gulston and Long were unopposed, and the London Rowing Club rowed over also for the Junior Fours. The biggest thing of the meeting was the Senior Fours, in which the London, Kingston and, Thames Clubs met, but the present great form of the Londoners proved too much for their opponents, for though pulling a slower stroke than the other two boats, they went right away from start to finish. The steering of Thames was very bad; their boat being all over the course. Sliding seats have come into general use, and sculling boats with the new system of steering are being fitted with rudders. Though I object to pigeon shooting as sport, still I must freely admit that a day at either of the shooting clubs is thoroughly enjoyable. A match at Hurlingham, which is as exclusive as it is hospitable, and where the gardens are laid out with great taste, is a really pretty sight. Pigeon shooting is more popular than ever, and the Prince is ever on the road to Fulham when his multifarious public engagements yield him an afternoon to himself. At the Gun Club the business is carried on strictly, and a good deal of betting renders it more severe than at Hurlingham, where the pleasure is diluted by pretty faces, charming toilettes, tea and flirtation. The ladies seem to enjoy themselves thoroughly, and are quite oblivious to the murdering of blue rocks going on in front and as often behind them. The shooting is no part of their programme, but flirtation and conquest decidedly are. You meet there nothing but ladies and gentlemen, you spend the afternoon in a mighty pleasant place and in a vastly pleasing society, breathing all the time fresh air. On Saturday Lord Churston carried off the July handicap, worth £170, and a cup from forty-one others, killing twelve birds in succession at 26½ yards rise, shooting with a central fire breech loader by Boss and Co., of St. James's Street. Mr. Thynne received the second prize in the shape of £60, and Sir C. Mordaunt the third, a "pony." At the Gun Club, Captain Starkey carried off the valuable Great Champion Sweepstakes of £25 each, from fifteen competitors, killing twenty-four out of thirty blue rocks, and receiving a handsome artistic cup and the handy sum of £300 for the performance. Pigeon shooting amongst the upper ten thousand appears now to be as firmly rooted as cricket, racing, or fox-hunting.

Lord Napier, late Governor of Madras, is to be called to the Upper House under the title of Baron Ettrick of the United Kingdom. A part of his Lordship's property is in the Ettrick forest, and the river of that name intersects his property. Last night the Royal Botanic Society held a grand evening fête in their gardens, at which the Prince of Wales, Prince Christian, the Duke and Duchess of Teck, and host of other swells, "a brilliant company," were present. Two powerful lime lights lit up the gardens, and the effect on bush and bough, glittering with rain drops, coloured blue, purple, green, red, and gold, the deposit of a passing thunderstorm, was worthy of an Arabian Nights' entertainment. But I did not admire the grass spongy and wet after the heavy thunder plump, and not a few there dressed in "purple and fine linen" admired it less. The Princess of Wales, as she leaned on the arm of the Duke of Teck, the President of the Society, looked elegant, delicate, and thoroughly tired out. It was early morning before we got home with the last notes of Mr. Froehnert's superb 2nd Life Guard band singing sweetly in our ears.

As I write, the amateur championship of the Thames, the Diamond Sculls, is being rowed for.

ENGLISH OPINION ON INDIAN AFFAIRS.

MEETING OF THE EAST INDIA ASSOCIATION.

[SPECIAL REPORT FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."]

At a well-attended meeting of the East India Association held in the hall of the Society of Arts, John St., Adelphi, on the 9th July, Mr. F. W. Chesson read a paper on "The best means of educating English opinion on Indian affairs." In the absence of Mr. Fawcett, M. P., who was prevented by indisposition from attending, Mr. McCullagh Torrens, M. P., was called to the chair. Amongst the audience were Sir Donald McLeod, Sir Harry Parkes, Sir James Anderson, Sir D. Wedderburn, Bart., M. P., Mr. W. Wedderburn (of the Bombay Civil Service), Lord E. FitzMaurice, M. P., Mr. S. S. Dickinson, M. P., H. H. the Nawab Nazim of Bengal, Major Evans Bell, Colonel A. B. Rathbone, Mr. Venkatasawmy Naidoo (a Madras merchant), Mr. Adarjee Cowasjee, Mr. W. Kirtikar, Mr. A. J. Kirtikar, Mr. P. B. Smollett, Mr. J. T. Prichard, Dr. L. Marsh, Mr. W. Tayler, &c. &c.

The Chairman, in opening the meeting, expressed regret at the absence of Mr. Fawcett, and said that Mr. Fawcett and he had for many years been endeavouring to draw public attention to the condition of our Oriental empire, and as far as in them lay to direct the formation of more active and sympathetic opinions with reference to its interests and its feelings. It was slow work acting on a busy nation like that of England, much occupied as it was with its own affairs, and distracted by a thousand considerations which effaced the impressions that from time to time might be on it as to what was required in the way of justice to India. Mr. Chesson had done well in asking them to meet to consider generally what were the hindrances to the formation of a healthier public opinion. It was sufficiently disheartening to find in Parliament so little readiness to give attention to Oriental affairs. Generally an empty house received the annual statement of the Indian Minister, and if any one ventured to criticise that statement or to dispute its leading facts or inferences he was met not with opposition—that would be enlivening, and rather provocative of increased energy and zeal—but with the stare of the clerks at the table, and a little indistinct scratching of the paper, if his ears were good, on the part of the gentlemen of the press above. If his words were taken down he was fortunate, but as to reply or discussion he must be a miracle if he could evoke it. Years ago, sitting in the gallery, he heard Lord Macaulay making a wonderful speech about India, just before he went out there, and there were just about six and a half members present, certainly not seven. It was as if he were speaking in the tombs. A great deal might be done to change the state of things. He had himself taken part in two or three forlorn hopes as regards non-domestic policy, which, discouraging as they were to those engaged in them, had yet resulted in ultimate success, and he had no doubt that where the interests were so great, the motives that ought to be felt so strong, and the reward of those who might labour in the task certain to be so solid, so permanent, and so unalloyed with sources of dissatisfaction, they ought not to be weary with well doing but ought to continue to pelt the House of Commons with petitions and with expressions of opinion such as they were met that night to evoke, which would induce the legislature to take more sympathetic action as regards our fellow subjects in India. (Applause). However they might differ in detail, they would all agree upon certain points, and it was in the quality of fellow-subjects of the Queen that they were entitled, nay bound, to labour for better days for India. The change brought about in 1858 was the most momentous in the history of our relations with that country, because then Parliament took upon it to legislate for India as it would for Ireland or Scotland, or for Canada before the union of the provinces of North America, and therefore they were bound as the constituents of Parliament to see that Parliament did its duty in that behalf. (Applause.)

Mr. Chesson then proceeded to read his paper. In the outset he insisted on the individual responsibility of Englishmen in regard to India, and objected to the argument commonly advanced that India was too distant to be beneficially affected by opinion in England. Even if India were well governed—which was doubtful—she would be maintained, be better governed if the people of England were only to take care that effect was given to their benevolent intentions. An enlightened public opinion would for example make it unnecessary for native princes to knock at the door of Parliament seeking redress, and would insist that their cases should be disposed of in a regular judicial manner. Under the influence of such opinion, again, the Viceroy would not have neglected so long to use the power given him by Parliament to appoint natives to the Covenanted Civil Service. If the English people possessed a practical knowledge of Indian questions, they would set their faces against the fiscal policy at present followed in India. If they knew that the income-tax pressed with cruel severity upon the most abject classes of the population, he was sure the people of India would not have to wait long for redress. The questions that were important to the welfare of India ought to be made an active element in our political life. It was remarkable that although a most important inquiry into the financial administration of India had been carried on for two sessions by a Committee of the House of Commons, no report of its proceedings had been published in the leading journals, and scarcely any notice had in any way been taken of them. In Lancashire no doubt there was keen attention paid to all that affected the interests of cottonopolis, but there was a want of interest in the good government of India generally. The establishment of better means of social intercourse between the educated classes of Englishmen and the orientals resident in London was a subject well worthy of attention, and something had been done in this direction by Mrs. Vaughan (wife of the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, of the church at the Temple), Sir Roundell Palmer and Professor Sheldon Amos, through whose efforts a society called the Anglo-Oriental Society had been formed for the purpose. But social equality was of little value unless accompanied by political justice, and in this connection it was of the utmost importance that the debates of the Council of India should be open to the public. He believed also that a parliamentary court of appeal would do much towards the political education of the people of India, and towards producing a feeling of security on the part of the independent native rulers. The admission of a few natives into Parliament, even though they sat silent, would perhaps do more than anything else that could be devised to educate the natives. If it were argued that the thing would be exceptional, the answer was that our rule in India was exceptional. It would moreover thoroughly harmonise with the spirit of the constitution to give seats to some of the Indian princes in the House of Lords. But Mr. Chesson's hope mainly centred in the formation of an Indian party in the House of Commons, which would see that due attention was given to Indian affairs. It was said that Parliament had no time to give to India, but yet it seemed to have time for all sorts of absurd, irrelevant, and crotchetty discussions. (Hear, hear.) Nevertheless the excuse served its purpose, and the Indian budget was brought forward in the middle of the dog days, when our legislators were content to leave Mr. Grant Duff to talk to the reporters' gallery. (A laugh.) It was most important with a view to the formation of an Indian party that the constituencies should be educated in Indian affairs. It might perhaps be said of our connection with India, as had been said of original sin, that it would have been good for us if it had never been—(a laugh)—but under the actual circumstances it was our duty to see that our rule over that country was for the good of the people, and that they were allowed to enjoy every blessing that we ourselves enjoyed. (Applause.)

Professor Sheldon Amos spoke of the Anglo Oriental Society, which had been alluded to by Mr. Chesson. It contemplated, he said, not merely the organisation of a social force in London for the purpose of benefiting and deriving benefit from Indians, but to deal similarly with the representatives of any oriental race who came to this country for the purpose, it might be, of studying our institutions, or to pass through particular educational processes, which were needed to entitle them to hold particular offices in foreign parts. The difficulties of organising a society of this kind were very obvious. It was necessary that representatives of every possible section of opinion—social, political, and, if possible, religious—should be got to take part in it, and in England this was especially difficult. Nevertheless to a certain extent success had attended the labours of the promoters of the society. What he and those who sympathised with him particularly desired was the establishment of a kind of club, or he would rather say, of that side of a club which was purely social, and this was the least side of a large number of the institutions called clubs at the present time. Clubs at the West End rather represented the individualistic than the social aspect of society. Having done that, they proposed to induce a large number of ladies and gentlemen to meet together at stated intervals, say once a week, for a few weeks at a time, and to get as many orientals as possible, living in London, to come and meet them there. There had already been two meetings of this kind, and they had been very successful. Probably the varied sections of English society had been as well represented at those meetings as had ever been the case on a social occasion. The basis on which they were conducted was that everybody was assumed to know everybody else. If the idea were got to work well he could conceive nothing better calculated to bring orientals to a real knowledge of our modes of thinking, and to stimulate the English members of the Society to make themselves thoroughly conversant with Indian questions. It would lead also to domestic intercourse, and any plan that attained that object would be a great advantage.

Sir James Anderson had been a good deal in India, and it had always been a very great marvel to him how England, with a very small military power, could govern there. He had always hoped and believed that we did not govern India by reason of any sense of superfluous might that we possessed, but because the races of India felt that we had at all events some well-meaning justice in our treatment of them. (Hear, hear.) He agreed that it would be a boon if the discussions of the Indian Council were thrown open to the public. From his own experience in negotiations with that office, he could testify that it was so hampered by a system of references to India and from India back, it seemed to be forgotten altogether that human life was but a limited quantity. (Laughter and applause.) He did not quite see that the remarks of Professor Amos went far towards bringing out a practical issue. Somebody had said that a nation or a people would always have as good a government as they deserved. Perhaps that was too strong, but he did think the Indian people could get from us much more than they had got if they took the English way of asking and agitating for it. (Hear, hear.) He certainly thought it would do honour to our nation to have some of the native princes seated in the House of Lords, and that this would be but a small instalment of justice. But he would like to tell the people of India that they could get the government of their country if they liked. It was to be done by education and public discussion more than in any other way. He did not care much for Parliament in this matter. As one who had travelled he ventured to think that the people of one country never understood the people of another country—(hear, hear)—and that nationality consisted only of egotism. He thought, moreover, that there was no more egotistical nation in all the world than our own—(hear, hear)—except perhaps our friends the Americans, who were English a little exaggerated. (Laughter and applause.) To hope that Englishmen would please the Indians in all matters was out of the question. (Hear, hear.) We must go on however progressing as well as we could, and he looked forward to the universal education which was being initiated in this country as likely to do something for the rising generation that would percolate through the masses of India and show them that they might be like us whenever they claimed the prize. (Hear, hear.) Let them declare publicly and persistently what they wanted, and he ventured to say they were sure to get it. (Applause.)

Mr. W. Tayler (late Commissioner of Patna) did not see what possible connection the Anglo Oriental Society, of which Professor Amos had spoken, could have with the subject of Mr. Chesson's paper. He might mention however that precisely such a club as that gentleman described had been established under the most favourable auspices in Calcutta, and had proved a most complete failure, the cause of the failure being summed up by a satirical writer in the remark that it was quite impossible for such a club to exert where one grilled what another worshipped—referring to beef. (Laughter.) In regard to the object Mr. Chesson had in view, it seemed to him the great thing to insist upon was publicity in the debates of the Indian Council. He believed that the source of that extraordinary dreamy state of *inconscience* and indifference which prevailed in regard to Indian affairs was to be found in the secrecy of the proceedings of the India Office. The people could not be expected to feel an interest in that great country till they knew something about it. He thought this Association failed very often because it entered into the imaginative speculative region of debate, and did not confine itself to those questions of reform which were really practical. And they ought first to direct their energies towards an abolition of the system by which the Secretary of State sat as an autocrat in a darkened chamber, and without any responsibility whatever disposed of the interests of two millions of people, surrounded by satellites who, when he was attacked, held up their shields before him, but whose own opinions were utterly unknown to the public at large. So long as that system continued there could be no right feeling, no public opinion, no intelligent appreciation of the great questions that were at present pressing for attention in regard to India.

Major Evans Bell agreed with Mr. Tayler as to the Indian Council, but thought he had hardly done justice to Professor Amos' remarks, which appeared to him very much to the point indeed. He did not think the chances of success for the scheme that Professor Amos had spoken of were at all small. The difficulties as to caste must have in a great measure disappeared before the natives came to England. He had seen it mentioned recently in a report of a dinner of the Lord Mayor's that an Indian who was present had partaken of only strawberries and rice. (Laughter.) Now every Hindoo, at all events, was well aware that the eating of rice under such circumstances would be a very serious form of breaking caste. And a letter did appear in the papers stating by way of correction that "rice" had been a mistake for "ice." (Laughter.) But this must be a very exceptional case, and no doubt most Hindoos who came to this country had managed to overcome the prejudices of their race in this respect.

Dr. Bridges was anxious to know whether there was not an organ in England for dealing specially with Indian affairs, and whether anything had been done in the way of publishing books of an elementary character calculated to instruct the people in regard to India.

Colonel Rathbone agreed as to the importance of throwing open the proceedings of the Indian Council, and of those who had suffered wrongs in India uniting together to have a special organ of their own in England. His own efforts in the latter direction had been frustrated by the selfishness of each person in respect to his own affairs. Willing to have his own wrongs redressed, each was unwilling to combine with the others for their benefit as well as his own.

Mr. John Jones (watchmaker) declared that the press generally was to be bought, that it was not a faithful representative of opinion, that it would not take up anything that went against its advertising connection, and therefore that it could not be expected to be a faithful guide of public opinion in regard to India.

Mr. Sreenath Dattna (student) contended at length that Indian students suffered great injustice in connection with the Civil Service examinations, and that the best remedy for the wrongs of which India complained would be a more equal distribution of the offices of the State.

Mr. A. D. Tysser, replying to Dr. Bridges, stated that there was such a paper as he had referred to, issued under the auspices of the Association in Aid of Social Progress in India.

On the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. W. Botly, a vote of thanks was awarded to Mr. Chesson.

Mr. Venkatasawmy Naidoo, in proposing a vote of thanks to the Chairman, remarked in reference to what Sir J. Anderson had said, that the natives of India had not failed in expressing their wants, for they were continually asking, both in petitions and in the English and vernacular press of India.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Prichard and carried in the usual way.

The Chairman, in acknowledging the compliment, said his experience of public life had taught him that petitions were not so very useless after all. It had been said by a witty writer that it was not only necessary to strike the iron while it was hot, but also to strike it *till* it was hot—(laughter)—and he would recomm

THE "INTERNATIONAL" FOOTBALL MATCH.

Once again have the football champions of England residing in Duckland met those of Scotland and Ireland to try and settle the question of superiority, and yet once more is the question an open one, for after a determined struggle on both sides last night to bear off the palm the game ended in another draw, owing to the playing powers on each side being so evenly balanced and the stern determination of both parties not to be beaten. England led off the game, playing with the wind, and although they kept the ball well up into the enemy's quarter they were unable to obtain even a "try" owing to the vigilance of the Scotch and Irish players. When sides were changed the game went on without any advantage to either side, the play on both sides being good, and when darkness put an end to the game neither party had gained the much wished for victory. It would seem that a goal is a thing impossible to be got when the sides are so equal as they have been in the "international" match, and we think that if the match is to be played again it would be desirable to count points, say one for a "touch-down," two for a "try," and three for a "goal." The number of spectators was again very large.

THE "INTERNATIONAL" CRICKET MATCH.

An interesting Cricket Match is to be played on the Maidan this afternoon if the weather keeps fine. "English" and "Scotch and Irish" have worked so well at foot-ball, that the cricketers have determined to have an "international" game, and this afternoon it will be played out. The "English" are numerically weak, and may fail to bring up an "eleven," but there is some good substantial matter among them, and those that do put in an appearance will be able to give a good account of themselves. The "Scotch" and "Irish" have first class bowlers (sure, one's a very "downy" one) and a good batting team, so a lively game may be expected, and we hope the weather may keep fine,—so as to admit at any rate of one innings each.

THE WRECK OF THE ENGLAND.

COURT OF INQUIRY.

The Court of Inquiry, consisting of John Connon, Esq., Senior Magistrate, and Captain Harvey, of the ship Altcar, sat again yesterday in the Fort Police Court, to conduct an investigation into the circumstances connected with the wreck of the England, on Saturday, the 6th July last, off Alibaugh.

Mr. Hearn, Government Solicitor, appeared to watch the case on behalf of Government.

Mr. Fletcher (Manisty and Fletcher) on behalf of the Captain.

Mr. David Jolley, on being recalled, said—I mean that Ccorla island might be mistaken for Kennery in thick hazy rainy weather by a person who had never seen Kennery island, or by a person who did not know the description of the building and lighthouse on Kennery and its position. My reason for stating that Coorla Hill might be mistaken for Kennery island is that Kennery appears in thick hazy weather much higher than it actually is.

By Mr. Fletcher—I have been acquainted with Alibaugh for twenty years. A person who had not seen Coorla hill might mistake it for Kennery coming from the westward as the England was. A person who had seen both could not mistake one for the other. I have only noticed a broken wall which appeared about ten feet high on the hill.

Captain Charles Folliott Baugh, Acting Superintendent of Police in the Colaba district of Alibaugh, having been examined,

Mr. Fletcher contended that the Court having been appointed by the local Government under sections 100 to 103 of Act I of 1859, had no power to do any thing more in the matter of this inquiry than to make a report to Government of the result of the proceedings now about to close. He urged upon the Court that its jurisdiction was limited to the extent now pointed out; and that in the matter of dealing with certificates of competency granted by the Board of Trade to ship masters and others, an Admiralty Court, or in Bombay the High Court on its Admiralty side only had jurisdiction. With regard to the evidence produced before the Court, Mr. Fletcher thought he had only to bring to notice that it was possible in the circumstances in which the master of the England was placed—the weather being so thick and hazy on the morning of the 6th July last—to mistake the building on Coorla hill for the Kennery Lighthouse, and this mistake Captain Thomas did unfortunately make. As regards the soundings the ship was said to have been in on that morning, the evidence was not altogether consistent. The learned gentleman produced some certificates from merchants in Calcutta testifying to the excellent character of Captain Thomas and his ability as a seaman, and hoped that the Court would take a note of this testimony in favour of the Captain. Mr. Fletcher then called the following witness for the Captain.

Thomas Teasdale sworn, examined by Mr. Fletcher—I am master of the steamer General Havelock. She is a coasting steamer. She belongs to the Malabar and Kattywar Coasting Company. I have been running on the Malabar Coast for the last four or five years. I know the Fort on Coorla Hill. At this season of the year in the morning and in thick or hazy weather, a person not well acquainted with the features of the land might mistake Coorla Fort for Kennery. I should myself under similar circumstances have mistaken it for Kennery if I had not been formerly acquainted with the locality.

By the Court—I have not mistaken the Fort myself so as to run towards it. If I found the water shoaling from ten fathoms to five I should have put the ship and have got out of it if I was not sure of my position.

The Court then adjourned till 11 o'clock on Wednesday next to consider its decision.

THE AMATEUR DRAMATISTS.

The appearance of these caterers for public amusement, unsupported by professional aid, on Thursday evening, was not before a very full house, nor a very critical audience. When the curtain rose shortly after 9 o'clock, there were only some 26 persons in the dress circle, and perhaps in the rest of the house some 30 more, forming no very formidable audience. However, the players played their best, spite of the poor house, and those who went there for a pleasant evening's amusement (and not like some gentlemen in the gallery, bent on making noisy jokes at the expense of those who were on the stage) came away well satisfied. In the first piece—"Time Tries All"—the players had, we think, to contend against disadvantages. The piece itself is rather heavy and slow, and the plot a poor one; and there were very few points calculated to tell specially upon the audience. The best scenes in this were the tete-a-tetes between Mr. Tom Tact and Miss Fanny Fact. Mr. Tact we saw and laughed at not long ago as "little Billee" in the burlesque of "Black-eyed Susan," and he was equally amusing in this new character, and we should think he would be open to an offer to make love, speak broken English, calculate expenses of trips, or dance a hornpipe, against all comers. In Miss Laura Leeson we must congratulate the company on the possession of a first-rate actress, and those who a short time before were enjoying the professional acting of Mrs. Bennee must, we think, have been equally moved by Mrs. Williamson, who, as the first pert-fancy-free but afterwards heart-broken love-sick Laura—fully engrossed the attention of her audience from the commencement of the first act to the end of the epilogue, which was given by her in a most "naive" and impressive manner. Mr. Leeson was a most uncomantic worldly-minded father and a perfect damper on anything like "jollity"—his proposal for a "merry evening" reminding us more of an invitation to a funeral. However, he afforded a good deal of genuine amusement and many a hearty laugh, though not always where they were expected. Mr. Mathew Bates, as the too attentive and affectionate "cousin"—the too obedient "brother"—or the reproachful earnest "lover"—was very good, though at times his speaking was too rapid for the audience to follow him, and spoken more to the stage than to them. The two unassuming gentlemen, friends of Miss Leeson, were amusing, and the Hon'ble Mr. Yawn seemed fully to merit his name, as he was unable to utter a syllable without a subsequent gape. Miss Fanny Fact was very good, and had far more of an eye to real honest merit than her mistress, and from Miss Fact had the good sense to become Mrs. Tact. "John," the gentleman in plush, was well received, and his laudable endeavours to fill his station in life well and actively were deservedly encouraged. In the second piece—"The Boots at the Swan"—both ladies and gentlemen were more successful in keeping alive the interest and amusement of the audience. Miss Lawra Leeson becomes the romantic dramatic Miss Cecilia Moonshine with a strong taste for excitement and an utter contempt for "maudlin sentiment" unless "thrilling" to the imagination, which characteristics lead her to bully her sentimental sister or cousin Miss Emily Trevor, who will hold to an attachment for a man bearing the sadly unromantic name of Higgins, and at last wins her lover, Mr. Higgins being a weak-minded but conscientious and devoted swain. The "Boots" was capital, and kept the audience in a roar, and was ably assisted therein by Captain Friskly, who was declared by Miss Moonshine to be "just the lover for Emily." We were sorry when the curtain fell on this piece, and we can heartily advise all to go this evening, for all who go will no doubt enjoy themselves thoroughly.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—Opinions of the Press.—"Those who have not yet tried Maravilla will do well to do so."—*Morning Post.* "It may justly be called the perfection of prepared Cocoa."—*British Medical Journal.*

MARAVILLA COCOA.—*The Globe says*, "Taylor Brothers' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and superseded every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Invalids and Dyspeptics, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage."

HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by TAYLOR BROTHERS under the ablest homœopathic advice aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma, and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE, made in one minute without boiling. The above articles are prepared exclusively by Taylor Brothers, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets only, by Storekeepers and others all over the world. Steam Mills, Brick Lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

THE ADDRESS TO Mr. H. J. BHABBA.

The following is a copy of the address presented to Mr. H. J. Bhabba, M. A., who proceeded to England by yesterday's mail steamer to appear at the ensuing Civil Service Examination for India:—

To Hormusjee Jehangir Bhabha, M. A., Esq.,

Dear Sir,—We, the undersigned students of the Elphinstone College, take this opportunity, on the eve of your departure to England, of expressing our sense of gratitude to you for the valuable services you have rendered to us in Latin during our college career. It is with feelings of sorrow and joy that we express our sentiments on this occasion, of sorrow because we are soon to part with one under whom we began the study of Latin and continued it with some occasional interruptions for more than two years, and of joy, because we see that you are going to compete for the Indian Civil Service Examination, a success in which is the highest aspiration of a young talented native of India.

It was our hope that you would stay in college till the end of this term, to carry us through that portion of our Latin studies which was allotted to you to teach; but in this expectation we are greatly disappointed. Yet our disappointment is more than counterbalanced by the pleasure we feel in your future success, which will be greatly ensured by your early departure to England. Your good nature and familiarity have won the affections of us all and have left a pleasing and lasting impression of your character on our minds. Your merits as a Latin scholar are too well known to require any mention here. In conclusion we wish you a safe and speedy voyage to England, and heartily pray the Almighty God to crown your efforts with success and bring you back in due course of time to our shores as the first Parsee Civil Servant. In expressing these our sentiments, imperfectly but sincerely, we do nothing more than discharge our duty.

(Signed by all the Latin learning students of the College, about thirty in number.)

INDIAN ITEMS.

We observe from Messrs. Balmer, Lawrie and Co.'s tea report that the deliveries of Indian tea in London have been very great during the first six months of 1872—being 8,110,190lbs., or about 25 per cent. increase over the deliveries in same period of 1871 and 1872.

It is intended if funds sufficient for the purpose can be raised, to erect a Church for the use of the native Christian community of the city of Lucknow and to perpetuate the memory of that noble Christian soldier and statesman, the late lamented Sir Henry Lawrence The Mission originated with him.

Cholera at Allahabad.—"A sharp outbreak of cholera is reported from the railway barracks. Two men who were attacked at 9 in the morning were dead at 3, and on the following day a mother and three children were attacked, two of the children dying the same night. The military authorities have issued stringent orders forbidding any intercourse between the soldiers and the railway barracks, and officers commanding at outstations in the neighbourhood have been requested not to grant any leave to Allahabad until the quarantine is removed."—*Pioneer*, Aug. 1.

Mr. H. D. Sandeman.—We see it stated that Mr. H. D. Sandeman, the Officiating Comptroller-General, contemplates proceeding to England very shortly. When once in England, we hope no time will be lost in bringing Mr. Sandeman under the eagle eye of Mr. Fawcett. His subordinates will, perhaps, intensely relish the idea of their worshipful master and "brother" being subjected to the same process of mild treatment under the doughty Professor as it has been their good luck to experience for years under Mr. Sandeman.—*Indian Mirror.*

The Wrecks at Madras a Nuisance.—We hear that the Advocate General has given an opinion different from that which was at first given by the Government solicitor regarding the power of the Municipal Commissioners to proceed under the Act against the owners of the wrecks of vessels which are the cause of the encroachment of the sea upon the Beach road. He holds that the Commissioners can, under the Act, take proceedings against the owners of the wrecks, and, we learn, that, in accordance with instructions from the Government, such proceedings will shortly be instituted at the Town Police Court.—*Madras Times.*

The Wreck of the Hotspur.—Mr. Lundy succeeded in blowing up a portion of the wreck of the ship Hotspur on Tuesday afternoon. For the charge of gunpowder used the damage ought to have been greater, but as only the powder in the centre of the barrel was dry and the rest was damp, the explosion was not great. The barrel of powder had been buried in the sea shore the previous evening to prevent accident, and it is likely that the rain which we had the night previous may have affected it. The next attempt is to be on Saturday morning. Mr. Suravanamootoo Pillay, the present owner, has only succeeded in taking out 150 bales of cotton and 12 chests of indigo from the wrecked ship.

Indian Newspapers.—The *Madras Athenæum* says:—"Government should utilise newspapers to a greater extent than they do at present, as a means of communication between themselves and the public. As we mentioned in a recent article, the people have a right to be fully informed of the doings of their servants, the Government. The relation existing between rulers and ruled is too frequently misunderstood. Strictly speaking, no proceedings of Government are private. They are the property of the public. The exercise of a certain amount of discretion on the part of the Government is of course necessary, but we maintain that as a rule they can not communicate too much information to the public, if they desire to retain the public confidence."

East Indian Railway Traffic.—*Main Line.* Earnings week ending 20th July 1872, £31,119-15-0. Corresponding week last year, £34,337-15-8. Decrease, £3,218-0 8. From 1st July 1872 to 20th July 1872, £92,955 6-3. From 1st July 1871 to 22nd July 1871, £110,081-11-6. Decrease, £17,126-5-3. Miles open week ending 20th July 1872, 1,280. Corresponding week last year, 1,279¼. Increase ¼. Per mile open week ending 20th July 1872, £24-6-3. Corresponding week last year, £26-16-9. Decrease, £2-10-6.—*Jubbulpore Line.* Earnings week ending 20th July 1872, £1,846-7 8. Corresponding week last year, £1,322 4-2. Increase, £524-3 6. From 1st July 1872 to 20th July 1872, £5,416-0-4. From 1st July 1871 to 22nd July 1871, £5,149-9-0 Increase, £266-11-4. Miles open week ending 20th July 1872, 223½. Corresponding week last year, 223. Increase, ½. Per mile open week ending 20th July 1872, £8-5-3. Corresponding week last year, £5-18-7 Increase, £2-6-8.

Murder of a Railway Station Master.—A few days ago a most cruel and dastardly assault was committed upon the native station-master of Biddabatti on the East Indian Railway line. The unfortunate man, it appears, was in the habit of paying clandestine visits to a woman of the town, who was living close to the railway station, and under the protection of another native of somewhat independent means. On the night of the murder, the latter, accompanied by his father (who, it seems, countenanced his son's immoralities) and two other natives, proceeded to the woman's house, and found the deceased there, when all four of them attacked and beat him with lattis to such an extent that he died on the following day from the effects of the injuries received. He was promptly removed to the Serampore Hospital by the police, where he had only time enough to give up the names of the men who had assaulted him, and expired. The culprits have absconded, and warrants have been issued for their arrest by Mr. Boxwell, Joint-Magistrate of Serampore. *Englishman.*

Ruin to Poodoopettit.—We much regret to state that, despite the agitation two years ago, against the quartering of a sepoy regiment in the heart of the town, the local Government have issued orders to the military authorities in Madras, to take immediate steps for buying and removing the native village of Komassapooram, and for building on its site sepoy lines sufficient for the convenient accommodation of one Native Infantry regiment. The Poodoopett Maidan is also to be levelled, and rendered in every way suitable for a parade-ground. And as soon as the lines are ready they will be taken possession of by the 37th N. I., which is at present inconveniently quartered in the heart of Vepery, immediately behind the Gun Carriage Manufactory. There is a large area of waste ground available in the proximity of the Government Brick Manufactory, Poonamalee Road, and behind Chetput and Kilpauk, at a distance from habitations, and yet sufficiently near Madras for strategic purposes. But the Government, with their eyes open, have resolved to deprive the city of one of its lungs, and to introduce into the centre of a crowded locality all the sanitary and social disadvantages inseparable from sepoy lines. —*Madras Mail.*

THE FINANCE MINISTER.

(*Indian Daily News.*)

Caligula made a consul of his horse, Lord Lawrence, not to be beaten, converted Sir Richard Temple into a financier, and now some daring spirit, emboldened by two bad precedents, proposes to devote that highly respectable mediocrity, Sir William Grey, to the duties of an Indian Minister of Finance. Of the three appointments we do not know whether Caligula's was not the best. However this may be, we must protest against the rumoured fiasco. It has, we know, been said that the India House is afraid of a really strong Finance Minister in India, since such a power might dare to expose very much more than General Strachey exposed the other day in the matter of home peccadilloes; nay, supported by Lord Northbrook, might oppose them flatly. Are there no more Wilsons in England, that we should be driven to put up with an ex-Governor of Bengal? Had it been proposed to make Sir William Inspector-General of Hospitals and Jails, we might have understood the object, but Chancellor of the Exchequer! Heaven preserve India from such a doom.

THE LATE LADY NAPIER.

The death is announced at her residence, Hobart Place, London, of Lady Napier, the widow of the late General Sir Charles James Napier, G.C.B., the conqueror of Sinde, and for a short time Commander-in-Chief in India. Sir Charles, who was a grand uncle of our late Governor, married firstly in 1827, the widow of Mr. F. J. Kelly. This lady, who died in 1833, was much regretted by her husband. Two years afterwards the General married the widow of Captain R. Alcock, R.N., and a niece to Admiral Sir Thomas Foley, Nelson's leading Captain at the Nile, who had married Charles Napier's cousin german, Lady Lucy Fitzgerald. His biographer relates that so certain was Napier of being offered the Governorship of a new Colony in Australia, that "reflecting on the age of his girls, he resolved to give them by another marriage a protectress, and himself a companion whom he had long known and esteemed as a friend." A month after his marriage he was officially informed that his nomination was ready, but his terms did not commend themselves to the approval of the Commissioners, whereupon Napier refused the Government. He was then in his 53rd year, and a Colonel in the Army. On his deathbed, he desired that "Red Rover" his Arab charger in his battles should be brought to his bedside, once more to be caressed, but the horse was startled and would not approach, and "then with a sad look and sigh of disappointment Charles Napier turned from the gallant animal, recommending it to the care of his wife and children." He had no issue by his second wife. By her former husband Lady Napier had three children, two of whom were grown up at the date of her second marriage.—*Madras Mail.*

A COURT MARTIAL.

At a general court martial held at Bangalore on the 5th July, Private Henry Ormerod, of the 1st Battalion 21st Regiment, was arraigned on the following charges, viz:—

1st Charge.—Insubordination accompanied with personal violence, in having at Bangalore on the 28th May 1872, when a prisoner in the garrison cells, offered violence against Lance Corporal Samuel Froggatt, 18th Hussars, Assistant Provost, by raising a spade with which he was working in a menacing attitude at the same time saying, "Go away you —— or I will cut you in two with this spade," or words to that effect, the said Lance Corporal Froggatt being his superior military officer and then and there in the execution of his office.

2nd Charge.—Insubordination accompanied with personal violence in having at Bangalore on the 28th May 1872, when a prisoner in the garrison cells, used violence against Lance Corporal Samuel Froggatt, 18th Hussars, Assistant Provost, by throwing some coffee over him, and then the tin-pot which contained it at him, which struck him on the leg, the said Lance Corporal Froggatt being his superior military officer and then and there in the execution of his office.

Finding.—Guilty of all the charges.

Sentence.—The Court sentences the prisoner, Private Henry Ormerod, 1st Battalion 21st Regiment to suffer penal servitude for the term of five years, to commence at the expiration of the punishment to which the prisoner has been previously sentenced.

The Court do further sentence him to be discharged with ignominy from Her Majesty's service.

MADRAS WATER SUPPLY PROJECT.

The Government of India having fully taken into consideration the subject of the Water Supply to Madras, and with special reference to the assurance given by the local Government to the Madras Municipality that a larger sum than Rs. 32,000 will not be demanded from them for their water supply, have come to the conclusion that it would not be advisable to demand anything in excess of that amount. They have consequently requested the Secretary of State to accord sanction to the scheme on the basis of eight lakhs out of the total expenditure being allowed to be finally charged against Loan Funds, the balance still required to complete the project being met in the first instance from the same source, but to be repaid by annual instalments of one lakh of Rupee each, one-half of each instalment being met from the ordinary grants to the local Government for agricultural works, and the other by a reduction of the provincial assignments to that extent.

In making the above recommendation, the Government of India remark that they are fully aware they can only submit it as an exceptional arrangement; but under the peculiar circumstances of the case they do not see any other course open without crippling the Public Works operations of the Madras Government for some years to come.—*Madras Athenæum.*

WHO PAYS FOR IT?

(*Saturday Review*, June 29)

Public opinion with regard to Trades Unions and strikes has gone through some curious fluctuations during the last few years. A violent prejudice against them was followed by an equally unreasonable and absurd reaction in their favour; and it is possible that we are now about to witness another rebound of popular sentiment. It is not very long since the Unions were regarded as everything that was evil. The whole fabric of society was supposed to be shaken to its foundations whenever a little knot of labouring men announced that they would not continue to work for their employers except on their own terms. The delegates and other officials who had the management of strikes were represented as profligate adventurers, who stirred up mischief solely for their own profit; and arson and assassination were supposed to be the familiar weapons of their daily work. The feeling against the Unions reached its climax after the horrible revelations at Sheffield in 1867; but it was plausibly observed that all Unions were not as the saw-grinders, and it was at least possible to hope that even the saw-grinders were exceptionally unfortunate in having for a time fallen into the hands of such a villain as Broadhead. The Lancashire brick-makers were perhaps only a little way behind the Sheffield grinders in the ferocity of their warfare against all who transgressed the arbitrary laws of their association; but it was shown by the inquiries of a Royal Commission that the Unions were managed as a rule by respectable men, who were by no means highly paid for very onerous and laborious duties; and that, with the exception of picketing, there was nothing of a positively criminal nature in the ordinary course of their operations. It was obvious that some injustice had been done to the Unions, and in the revulsion of feeling which ensued one prejudice was exchanged for another. Now that it was agreed that working-men were entitled to combine, it was rashly assumed that the objects for which they combined were always wise and just; and that in any dispute between them and their employers, they were invariably in the right and the masters in the wrong. Sentimental people who wished to see everybody happy and comfortable were shocked that the masters should be so hard-hearted as to grudge the poor working-man an addition of a few shillings a week to his wages, and, above all, a little more leisure for mental improvement and the cultivation of domestic virtues. It was in this genial mood that the engineers' strike at Newcastle last year was generally criticized. But London has now a strike of its own; and its confidence in the native sagacity and moral perfection of the working men appears to be somewhat shaken. It is evident from the tone of the press and of general conversation, that those amiable persons who were so delighted with the strike of the Newcastle engineers are not disposed to hail the strike of the London builders with the same cheerful enthusiasm. It is true that the demands of the carpenters and masons and the demands of the engineers come to pretty much the same thing; nine hours a day is, we are told, the essential principle of the movement in London as in the North. But then for the Londoners there is this rather important distinction—that they are very much interested in houses, but not in steam-engines, and that the one strike took place at a distance, and, as far as they were aware at the moment, did not touch them at all, while the other strike is going on under their eyes and touches them very closely. It is wonderful how good-natured and philanthropic people can be when good-nature and philanthropy cost them nothing. Charity has been described in a familiar aphorism as a kindly feeling which prompts A. to urge B. to give C. something. Last year many persons thought that the capitalists of the North ought not to hesitate to surrender a share of their profits to oblige the operatives; but the demands of the London carpenters and masons have not met with similar encouragement. It is impossible not to see that, if these demands were conceded, there would be a general rise in rents, which would in time raise prices; and the Friends of Humanity resent a direct levy on their own purses. Very few of us are in the habit of buying steam-engines for private use, but sooner or later of course we shall all feel the effect of the increased cost of machinery. Already the bill has been sent in for the strikes in the coal and iron trades. It appears from the letter of one of the *Times'* Correspondents in the midland mining district, that the prices of spades, locks, files, nails, and other hardware goods have gone up fifty per cent. in nine months, and that they are still rising.

It may in itself be a very good thing that working men should receive higher wages and do less work than formerly; but there is no getting rid of the fact that increased wages and diminished labour mean the abstraction of so much money from somebody's pocket. Up to a certain point prices can usually be raised without seriously diminishing consumption; and when that point has been reached, there is again a margin of employers' profit of which by higgling the operatives can obtain a larger or smaller share. If prices are forced up too high, or if employers' profits are cut down too low, the operatives themselves will suffer for it, inasmuch as capitalists and consumers will strike against their demands. The capitalists will transfer their money to some more remunerative business, and consumers will try to curtail their wants, or to satisfy them with some cheaper commodity. It is probable that, within the limits we have mentioned, there is still plenty of room for an improvement in the circumstances of the operatives, provided it be effected gradually and in moderate instalments. It can hardly be doubted, however, that in the present instance the carpenters and masons are asking too much at once; and that the magnitude and suddenness of their demands would, if they were granted, produce a disturbance of trade which in the long run would recoil upon themselves. A good deal of silly cant is sometimes talked about the working-men's duty to society in such a case. It seems to us that, if the industrial greatness of England can only be maintained by a sacrifice of industrial profits, the working-man may reasonably suggest that the capitalist should begin by setting the example. He has a perfect right to insist upon getting the highest wages within his reach; and the only question he need trouble himself with is whether he really can get them and keep them. Of course, if trade suffers, he will suffer too; and he will do well to bear that in mind. But otherwise he can hardly be blamed if he leaves society to shift for itself, and confines his attention to his own private interests. We imagine that in doing so he will have a large proportion of the human race to keep him in countenance. Admitting, however, to the fullest extent the right of working-men to combine, it does not follow that the objects for which they combine are necessarily sound and wholesome; and it is unfortunate that their friends should be so ready to encourage them in economic fallacies. The whole system of the Trade Unions is founded on the theory that wages can be raised by producing an artificial scarcity of labour. This is the object of the rules against the employment of machinery, piece-work, overtime, &c.; and it is also the object of the nine Hours' Movement. The bricklayers join with the brick-makers in opposing machine-made bricks. The masons set their face against quarry-worked stone. A bricklayer is not allowed to set more than a specified number of bricks in a given time; bricks must not be wheeled in a barrow, and only eight or ten may be carried at a time; labourers are not to go up one ladder and come down another—that would save time, and the object is to waste it. These are a few of the rules taken at random. They vary in different districts and in different trades, but the spirit of them is always the same. It is assumed that whether the work is done quickly or slowly, cheaply or dearly, the amount of employment will always be the same, and that it is necessary to spread it thin to make it go far. It does not seem to occur to the Unionists that prices have any effect whatever on the development of trade. If they had been generally successful in their opposition to machinery, the effect would have been to restrict the area of employment; and there can be no doubt that the various devices in restraint of trade which are resorted to for the purpose of providing work for a larger number of hands have just the opposite result from that intended.

It is important that it should be understood that the strike in the building trades, like the strike of the Newcastle engineers last year, is only the beginning of the battle. It has been repeatedly asserted that the engineers completely defeated their masters. But, in point of fact, the men surrendered their chief point. They obtained an increase of wages, but the limitation of hours is only nominal. A day is held to mean nine hours, and after that the men receive a higher rate of pay for the rest of the day's work. The masters gave way only when the men pledged themselves to work so many hours each day as might be necessary. The real object of the nine hours' movement is to get a hard and fast day of that length, and to put down overtime. An increase of wages is very satisfactory to the men who have found employment, and especially to strong, energetic, industrious workmen, who have no objection to increase their earnings by overtime; but the unemployed clamour for a share. The Unions imagine that, by artificially diminishing the supply of labour, they can not only enhance its value, but secure employment for a larger number of workmen. It is assumed that when a man has passed his apprenticeship—say as a carpenter—and has joined a Union, paying his dues regularly, and observing the rules of the society, he is entitled to have work, or at least wages, found for him, as a carpenter, for the rest of his life; and it is the business of the Union to see to that. This is of course only the principle of national workshops in a modified form. It is agreed that in a civilized country a man who is willing to work should not be exposed to absolute starvation; but it does not seem to follow that because a particular trade is overstocked with labour, the community should consent to employ two men to do one man's work. The natural conclusion would seem to be, that if there are too many carpenters, some of them should turn their hands to something else. It may be admitted that a man's labour ought not to be indefinitely prolonged to a point at which it involves either physical or mental exhaustion; but it is not pretended that ten hours' work is injurious to health, and the notion that the men would do ten hours' work in nine is contradicted by the frank avowal of the object for which a reduction of hours is sought. The heads of the public works in the United States do not speak favourably of the operation of the Eight Hours Law in the reports just laid before Congress. It is stated that the men have not done as much work in eight as in ten hours, and that it is doubtful whether the reduction of hours has been beneficial to them. Some of the carpenters have turned their time to good account in study; the masons and stone cutters have devoted it to animal repose, and the labourers to "carousing and other mischief." It does not follow that when the men have got accustomed to leisure, and have learned to appreciate it, they will not make a proper use of it; and in any case they have the same right as other classes to spend their time as they choose. The immediate question is not whether the working-men are likely to occupy their spare moments in an edifying manner, but whether they can compel the masters to reduce their hours. On the whole, it is probable that the shortening of the day's labour would in the long run have an elevating effect on the working classes; but the grounds on which they now demand this concession are fallacious, and the moment is hardly propitious. English industry in all its branches is every day exposed more directly and sharply to foreign competition; and the general adoption of the nine hours' movement in this country, in its literal and stringent sense, would place our manufacturers at an obvious disadvantage as compared with those on the Continent, where the ordinary hours of labour range from twelve to sixteen. It is true that an Englishman will on the average do at least half as much again within a given time as a German or a Frenchman; but, on the other hand, the English workman costs twice as much in meat and drink as his Continental brother, and he will be apt to find himself seriously handicapped in the industrial race, if, in addition to his expensive habits, he makes a serious reduction in his hours of labour. We can hardly be surprised that the proposal to settle the differences in the building trade by arbitration has failed. As we have before observed, arbitration can only be successful when certain fixed principles have been laid down as to the relation between masters' profits and workmen's earnings, and other questions of a similar kind. When the nature of the present dispute is considered, it will be seen that the operatives have acted in an honest and straightforward manner in rejecting the silly or insincere suggestion of the Trades' Council of working-men, of which Mr. Odger is the presiding genius, that the rate of wages should be determined by arbitration, on the basis of nine hours for a day's work. The state of the case is simply this. There are at present more carpenters in London than there is work for. Those who are out of employment insist that the Union should procure for them a share of the work which is in the hands of their more fortunate comrades. The latter say they have no objection if their wages are not reduced, and they will like it all the better if their wages are increased. They have no objection to do less work in order to oblige their fellows, but then the masters or the public must pay for the loss of time. The whole question is one of whose pocket this loss shall be paid for; and as the men are determined not to pay for it themselves, it would be a mockery to submit it to arbitration.

Wutappesittukxuussuodwctukquoh is one Indian word; it signifies, 'He, falling down upon his knees, made supplication to him.' It occurs in Eliot's Algonequin translation of the Bible.

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Wm. A. BAKER, Acting Manager.
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